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CLAIMS OF THE COLORED RACE on the Church, Government, and Country

Congregational Churches in the State of New York, at Gloversville, by REV. DR. CHERVER, on Jeremiah

of Judah, and speak there this word, Ani say, Hear the word of the Lord, O king of

asness, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand

not hear these words. I swear by

and pledge of abandonment and non-protection. government accorded as to the white race are not you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire." only denied, but a claim and necessity of continued oppression, and of non-interference against it. are pleaded. The nature of government is not only denied, but perverted, and the Constitution itself is tortured into a pretended compact, and instrument of complicity with the villainy, and instead of being appealed to against the crime, is presented and urged as forbidding its punishment; as not only forbidding interference against it, but securing its sanction as a right of the op-

And thus, when the rebellion in behalf of slathough actual war had not been begun, a leading Senator of the United States, speaking in the Senate Chamber, Dec. 27, 1860, on behalf of the government and the States still in the Union, and laying down the conditions of peace and compact authority for the whole North, the whole government and country, said to the South and to the seceding slaveholding States, and those threatening to secede, "We will not interfere with your Institution (of slavery) where it exists. Sir, that is peace. And you must allow the free territories to remain free."

exists, though it makes four millions of American citizens slaves, with their posterity. That is your Institution. You, on your part, must not interfere with freedom where it exists, in the free territories. You must allow us this boon, the preservation of our liberty in the free territories: that is all we ask,-the non-extension of your slavery. We relinquish to you the perpetual right of that slavery, over four millions of our citizens; the government shall not interfere with that, nor attempt to protect their freedom.

Such was the compact publicly offered, as the assurance of peace and Union. We will not interfere with your institution of slavery where it

Now this was an impious denial of the ordinance of God, and of his purpose and will, in the establishment of government. It was, in effect, the offer of a rebellion against God on our part, if the rebels, on their part, would cease to rebel against us, would not make war against us.

Accordingly, though the Senate, and the country said, It is peace, this arrangement secures colored. peace ;--God said, it is war. It was rebellion

practised. We said, this is peace.

which is your own?

We went one step farther. God would try the ed the country : when God interposed and saved limit. open war. The rebellion was established; the amendment of the Constitution prevented.

From that time to this, the possibility of our country and the government? Will we now take God's side in behalf of the four millions of slaves. and the whole race of the oppressed, for whom God has himself arisen in judgment? Their salvation, through our instrumentality, would be our own salvation, but we cannot be saved without them. Truly and nobly has Secretary Chase declared that we cannot conquer, in this struggle, if we take the part of the oppressor, for that one poor oppressed negro with God on his side is

stronger against us than all the armies of the re-

The Irincipia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

WHOLE NO. 186.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Dear Brethren.-Allow me to copy and send

you a few extracts, from an address delivered at

Makawao, on the anniversary of our country's

Independence. They will show you how deeply

ome of us, at these Islands, sympathise with you

in your efforts to save our common country from

In examining the dealings of God with ancier

Israel, and with our own beloved country, I am

struck with several points of anology between

them. Was he the Rock of Israel, the refuge, the

strength, the asylum of his people ? Has he not

been so to us, as a nation? Did he find Israel in

circumstances of distress in Egypt, and with

high hand and an out-stretched arm bring them

out, and set them in a large place? And did he

not thus deal with our fathers, delivering them

from a yoke scarcely less galling, and in some

respects more so than the yoke of Egyptian bond-

age, and did he not bring them into a large and

fat land? Did the God of Israel defend, watch

over, and instruct his chosen tribes ; provide for

their wants, and save them from their enemies?

Has he not done the same to the pilgrim fathers,

and their descendants, watching over them, favor

ing them with the choicest institutions, and pro

tecting them, as one does the apple of his eye?

Has he not caused us, as he did Israel, to ride or

tor the metaphor of the eagle, teaching her young

I am grieved to add, that the anology between

ancient Israel and the descendants of the pilgrim

preserved us in peace, and multiplied, and

enriched, and strengthened us; and we have vain-

ly imagined, in the deceitfulness of our hearts, that

ior wisdom and virtue of our own. Intoxicated

with unbroken success we have become too self-

preserving grace, too proud to pray to the God

who made us." Well does he inquire, "may we

not justly fear that the awful calamity of civil

war which now desolates the land may be but a

sins, to the needful end of our national reforma-

"To the needful end of our national' repent-

ance, I would say, and "reformation." God grant

it, we may well pray; for who can think, without

the keenest anguish, that the anology between the

doom of Israel and the descendants of the pilgrim

XXVIII of Deuteronomy, in language that causes

one's ears to tingle on hearing it read, was ful-

filled in part, at least, in the destruction of Jeru-

salem under Titus. The city was desolated, the

temple destroyed, so that one stone was not left

upon another, and more than a million of persons

the figure of a woman, Jeremiah in his lamenta-

our beloved, but guilty country. The whole earth,

so to speak, would shake at the sound, and the

heavens would be clothed in the habiliments of

mourning. Think of our good institutions, our

Bible, Tract, and Missionary Societies, crippled,

if not destroyed; Sabbaths trampled upon, sanc-

tuaries, and the means of grace neglected; the

cause of holy liberty made the butt of ridicule;

in a word, everything lovely and fair in our coun-

That this will not be the fearful doom of our

sins? Is not God, the avenger of the oppressed,

this?" While there is hope in our case, be it ours

give repentance, deep and genuine, to every class

our fellow citizens-to rulers, and ruled. Then

might we adopt the language of the penitent

Ninevites, and say, "Who can tell if God will

turn away, and repent, and turn away from his

fiercefanger, that we perish not." "Save thy peo-

ple, O Lord, and give not thy heritage to re-

I find in a late Commercial Advertiser, pub-

ished at Honolulu an oration delivered on the 4th

MAKAWAO, August 7th, 1863.

try's prospects utterly blighted.

proach" Amen.

tion as a whole people."

Your affectionate brother,

the wrath of a holy God.

Makawao, Maui, July. 1863.

J. S. GREEN.

pelled to do, for the seamless robe of Christ. We cannot divide the colored race from ourselves, or exclude them from our own privileges.

As we decree in regard to them, so God decrees n regard to us. If we agree to make of them and heir rights a mere convenience, God will let other nations make of us and our rights, a mere convenience. If we undertake to say that the ountry and its freedom belong to us, not them, God will make us no better than serfs upon the soil. We tear ourselves asunder if we attempt to root them out, and cast them off, as not belonging to us, nor the country to them. The country is theirs as well as ours, and theirs especially, because they hold a mortgage from God upon it ah, that sittest upon the throne of David, thou, thy servants, and thy people that enter in by against us, for their back wages, and their oppres-

Hence the madness as well as fraud and wick oppressor; and do no wrong, do no violence to edness of the proposition to keep back part of the wages of the colored men employed in military service, for the purpose of paying the expenses of in by the gates of this house kings, sitting upon | colonizing them, expatriating them, after the war is over. The proposition is publicly stated to have been issued as a military order, just previous to myself, saith the Lord, that this house shall become a the late defeat of our forces near Chattanooga. The crime of such treatment of the colored race is enough, of itself, to turn the tide of victory into Now consider the exasperation of our wicked- defeat, enough to bring down God's thunderbolts. ness before God. We have turned the reason This crime is greater than that form of it against which he gives for peculiar care of the oppressed which such terrible flaming words of God's wrath ou the part of government into an argument are recorded in the Scriptures. "Ye have heaped against their claims, because of the peculiar treasure together for the last days. Behold, the severity of their oppression, because they are a hire of the laborers who have reaped down your race not colored like our own. God's seal and fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth, pledge of protection, we have turned into a seal and the cry of the laborers hath entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth." The gold and silver Because it is the colored race that are made the hoarded in such wages kept back is cankered; objects of this cruelty, therefore the claims upon and the rust of them shall be a witness against

> The withholding of the wages of our colored laborers in military service, in order to pay the expenses of oppressing them after the war is over. is a crime of which there has never been a record in Jewry. If those old oppressors had kept back the hire of their laborers, on purpose to pay the expense of forging manacles and fastening them upon the poor laborers as slaves when their work was over .- that would have been a counterpart of the crime proposed in the ordered treatment of those colored laborers, in our military service. We cannot conquer our enemies by such crimes.

We cannot conquer, if such instances of slavehunting by officers in our army as those of which we have the documentary evidence are permitted with impunity. When men can violate the laws of Congress, and the laws of God, by returning ato slavery those who have been set free by o own enactments, on the plea that it is better that they return to their owners than remain with us. inasmuch as we should have to take care of them. and such outrages are not even rebuked, much less visited with punishment, we have reason to fear that the controversy of God against us will and only in our ruin. Unless these oppressions are prevented, and this fostering of slavery, unless we repent and do justly, we cannot be saved. The cutting down of the wages of colored soldiers three dollars a month less than those of white soldiers, is an act of national extortion and fraud which, though petty and mean in comparison with other oppressions, is nevertheless a robbery of the poor, and a respect of persons, which God will judge. So is the iniquity of paying the owners of slaves drafted, three hundred dollars bounty for each, while the poor slaves themselves, so enlisted cannot have a farthing, nor their families! The white soldiers are entitled to the boun-

The pretended owners of black soldiers pro fessing loyalty, are paid three hundred dollars bounty a head, for slaves for whom they could not get fifty dollars in the market, and the defrauded colored soldier not only cannot touch this bounty, but his wages are cut down three dollars a month below the pay of the whites, besides the oppression of withholding from him forty-two dollars a year for clothing, that sum being allow to the white soldiers, but not to the

If the United States government and people against God, on both sides, with the agreement to expect to make enough by these petty extortions crucify, between them, the enslaved race-a and oppressions to serve as an off set against mutual innocent victim,-that the Union might not God's indignation, it is a great mistake. We reckon without our host, if we imagine that these villanies can be continued with impunity. Much interfering against this wickedness, where it is said about fighing battles on the Sabbath; and existed, the pledge of not protecting, nor deliver- it is noted that the Sabbath had been appointed ing the enslaved, the colored race, the pledge of as the day for the last intended attack on Char tolerating and maintaining their enslavement, as leston, when the disaster to the Ironsides intera right of the States, where this iniquity was vened to prevent it. But what is the fighting on Sunday, in comparison with stealing and oppres God said. This is rebellion. Henceforth ve shall sion, all the week? Fighting on Sunday as an have war. If ye have not been faithful in that exception regarded as a work of necessity, and which is another man's, who shall give you that defrauding and oppression every day, by law and on principle!

There is now no salvation for us, but in doing depths of debasement, down which we were will- justice to the colored race. They still lie before ing to plunge. We proposed to amend our own us, on the great rail-track of our country's des-Constitution, so as to make it more acceptable to tinies. If we are willing to take them on board the slaveholding oligarchy, so that it might read and deal justly by them, we may be saved; but if in favor of slavery, and to make that amendment, we undertake to ride over them by restoring the of all others in the Constitution unalterable, for- Union with them, in the same condition as before ever, so that the slaveholding States might be not they, but we, shall be thrown from the track sure of an eternal hold upon their victims. It was and perish. Our Secretary of State may fix the a very positive proof that the Constitution as it is, switches at his pleasure, according to his diplomadoes not guarantee slavery. It was proposed to tic time-table at the outset, and our Chief Magisamend it, for the purpose of such guarantee. trate may play the Conductor, and manage the The amendment was in process of being enacted; brakes; but if the rule is, No colored men allowthe steps necessary were being taken; it was ed in these cars, then we go down the embank. proposed by the governor of New York to our ment, and nothing can save us. The God of the State Legislature ; it would probably have pass- oppressed has endured our injustice, to the last

us from that madness and guilt, by the blow of And the question has run far ahead of the point where we were, two years ago. Then the question was, What shall we do with the blacks? Now the question is, What will they do with us salvation has hinged upon the question of They are to be freed, inevitably. There is no what we would do in behalf of the enslaved race, more doubt in regard to that than there is that the question whether we would interfere to de- the water at Goat's Island will go over the Falls, liver and save them. Would we do justice? and reappear in an undisturbed tide of power Would we execute our own Constitution in their and majesty. The rebellion and war are, for ther behalf? Would we employ the power and op- certain ultimate deliverance; but for us, what it portunity God had given us to set them free, and | will be, doth not yet appear, because we have not

yet taken God's side.

Here, then opens before us the grand duty church, government and country, the duty of UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION, and that before our reuctance and national procrastination shall have rendered it an impossibility, shall have put it out of our own power, though still sure to be accomplished by the glorious providence of the Almighty. The question is now whether we will get on board the Ark of that providence, or take a craft of our own building, the old slave ship raseed, with freedom on the quarter deck, but The colored race and the white are in the came slavery in the forecastle. Do we mean to make

Here is the controversy between us and Good and it never can be settled until we come to his terms. Is the Proclamation of the President such a settlement? Are not such conditions now at tached to the fulfilment of that Proclamation, as will constitute a violation of the pledge, and limit the freedom promised in it, to those whom our armies set free, or who themselves shall be found to have come over from the rebel lines to ours, to fight our battles for us? 'The answer to these questions we must reserve to another oc

Now is the accepted time, and to-day is the day of our salvation. To-morrow the opportunity and the gift may be withdrawn from us.

Our past dangers and sufferings, and the present perils of our country, call on us for renewed activity and vigilance while it is day; for the night cometh in which no man but rogues and villains will be found working, unless good men and true unite and do their duty by the daylight. We must walk in the light of our Constitution, as well as of the Word of God; and if the people will not, of their own accord, come forth into that light, we must pour it upon them. The conflict will be concentrated on the interpretation of the Constitution, and it will be found that the President's Emancipation Proclamation can be sustained and carried out only on the grounds of the Constitution, as requiring the protection of all persons, black or white, in the right of personal liberty, irrespective of any other condition than that of being born in the country or naturalized under the Constitution : irrespective of any special service rendered to the country or the government either in peace or war, either as soldiers, laborers, or so called slaves.

As persons, as human beings, under the govern ment and Constitution, and from whom the gov ernment claims allegiance, they have a right to the protection of the government, in their freem; and neither President, nor government, nor State, have any right to impose any condition of freedom, or to exact any service as the ground on which their freedom is to be guaranteed. Their freedom is not a gift of the government or Contitution, but an inalienable right from God, and he government and Constitution now appointed and established for the protection of that right, which belongs not to the government to give, but

uly to establish and defend. The President has therefore no right to affix my condition to the Proclamation of Emancipaion, nor any right to restrict the right of freedom or of its guarantee by the government, to such as may perform certain conditions, whether of stakover into our lines, and taking arms for us as soldiers, or of fighting against the rebellion, and so making themselves free. The proclamation declares that all the slaves in rebeldom are free, orever, without any condition imposed on them fulfil, or any promise that they shall be free on ulfilment of such condition. And no such con lition can now be pretended or suggested, and its ulfilment required of them, or the proclamation egarded as not binding in regard to them, withut perjury and man-stealing on our part.

LEGAL RULES OF INTERPRETATION.

Applied to the Constitution [In Continuation.]

We proceed to cite some further legal rules of nterpretation, which, with the preceding ones should be carefully studied, laid up in memory and preserved on file, for ready reference, when ever, in conversation, or in public discussion the Constitution comes up for consideration. 1 is of unspeakable importance for a free people that they thoroughly understand their own free nstitutions, if they place any value on them, and wish to preserve them. To a people ignorant of their own Constitution, or regardless of it, no array of armed forces can afford any protection

To fight for our Union and Constitution, and then give them up, for safe keeping, into the hands of tyrants, traitors, demagogues, doughfaces, and pettifogging politicians, for exposition safe-keeping, and application, would be like fighting for the defence of our dwelling houses from burglars and incendiaries, and then putting the keys into the hands of their tools and accomplices. No amount of bravery or of military strategy can compensate for such folly. Why fight, to defend your house, unless you intend to keep possession of it and its contents, fixtures and furniture, to see and know, for yourself, what they are, and make constant use of them, for the

purposes for which they were designed! IV. INTERPRETATIONS MUST CONFORM TO UNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES, JUSTICE, COMMON LAW. AND THE PUBLIC GOOD.

1. The Supreme Court of the United States save Where rights are infringed, where fundaments principles are overthrown, where the general sysintention must be expressed with irresistible clearess, to induce a court of justice to suppose a de-

sign to effect such objects."—2 Cranch, 490.

2. Words of a statute ought not to be interpreted to destroy natural justice."—Viner's Abridgment, sect. 156.

3. No statute is to be so construed as to defeat its own end, nor so as to operate against reason nor so as to punish or damnify the innocent, nor so as to delay justice."-6 Duane, 596. 4. "Statutes are to be construed in reference to

the principles of the common law."-- Chancellor Kent, 1 Kent, 463.
5. Coke says: "It is a maxim in law that the construction of a law shall not work an injury." And again: "When the construction of any act is left to the law, the law which abhorreth injury and wrong, will never so construe it that it shall work a wrong." Coke, 183, 42.
6. "If the words of a statute be obscure, they

shall be expounded most strongly for the public good."—Plowden, 82. Who can say that these rules are not wise, just honest, and necessary for the purposes of govern ment? Who will deny that the opposites of ther would be unwise, unjust, dishonest, subversive of all good government, and fatal to the rights and liberties of the people?

Who can deny that the application of these rules to the Constitution, would not sweep away each and every one of its pretended compromis compacts, guaranties, and sanctions, in favor of expel this iniquity and cruelty of slavery from the yet taken our position on principle; we have not slavery? Who can say that such application of them would not confirm every claim ever set up by radical political abolitionists, in favor of National abolition of slavery? But we proceed

V. INTERPRETATIONS SHOULD PAYOR LIBERTY. 1. "Wherever the question of liberty sceme doubtful, the decision must be in favor of liberty."

2. The same principle was laid down by the Supreme Court of Mississippi, in reference to the claim of a slave for freedom. "Is it not an unquestioned rule," (said the Judge,) "that in mat-ters of doubt, courts must lean in favorem vita et ibertatis ?" (in favor of life and liberty.)-Harvey vs. Decker. Mississippi Reports, 36.
[Apply this rule to the interpretation of the

is as good for the four millions of slaves, as for the one that was liberated by this rule in Missis-

VI. THE CONSTITUTION MEANS WHAT IT SAYS. 1. The Supreme Court of the United States vail; this intention must be collected from the

words."—12 Wheaton, 332.

2. Story says: "We must take it to be true that the legislature intend precisely what they say."—2 Story's Circuit Court Rep., 663. Is not this right? Does it not commend itself to every man's conscience, and common sense? And how can any man, with a clear conscien

and in the exercise of common sense, refuse to let the Constitution mean precisely what it says, in the clauses thereof, claimed for slavery, on the one band, and in the clauses thereof, claimed for reedom, on the other had? Doing this, can any other result be reached but

National abolition of slavery, by and under the Constitution ? W. G.

For the Principla. EVIL TO HIM THAT EVIL DOES.

Truisms exist in morals as well as physics, in nind as well as matter. From the perfection of he Ruler, we must infer the perfection of his ruling. This implies undeviating regularity. A mode once perfect can only continue so, on the ground of no change. These facts at once set forth that with God, there is indeed "no variable ness or even shadow of turning." Being the Father of Lights from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, He cannot afford to change. The cost were infinite and irreparable.

All this is generally conceded, by even ordinary thinkers, as applied to mere matter. None but the most ignorant dare to question the inflexible aws of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. The nost uncultivated and even superstitious mind, has earned to expect the eclipse, as his almanac foretells it. But the mighty and the noble in the modern science of statesmanship seem to doubt whether God's Justice and Laws are invariable, in mind and morals. Trained from their youth to policy, they come to regard it as the beginning and end of all success. Habit, in such cases, be comes with them second nature, in a two-fold sense. And vet all such notions are vain and worse than vain, if the Lord rules all things by undeviating laws. Even less than this must overturn the policy and strategy of ungodly men. Grant that He is but just in all His ways, and it follows that every species of injustice must meet its desert. Hence instead of success,-however conceived in the deepest policy, or executed by end in defeat. Nothing can cover it from the all-seeing eye of Justice, or screen it from the doom of well-deserved penalties. There may indeed seem to delay and hesitency in the adminis-

tration. "Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."-Ecc. 8: 11. But yet God is "not slack" nor un certain, in this fearful matter. The day of reckon ing will come. Even in physical science, penal ties are not instantly enforced against every vio lation of Law. Arsenic may lie in the stomach for twenty-four or even forty-eight hours, ere it issues in death. Other poisons, such as alcoholic and drugged liquors, are usually still more slow in their terrible and yet equally certain work, The virus of a rabid animal will course through the victim's veins, for weeks, months and sometimes years, before it ripens into its terrific fruits

But in such an hour as ye think not, the mon ster cometh. Who then, able even to crawl, in logic can doubt that the same is true in the science of mind and morals? Shall we not here, as in matter, reap as we sow? Where, in the wide anals of the world, can we find an exception? Has it not always and everywhere been measared to persons as they mete? David says to the Lord, "With the merciful thou wilt show thyself nerciful; with an upright man thou wilt show thyself upright; with the pure thou wilt show thyself pure; and with the froward thou wilt show thyself froward."-Ps. 18: 25, 26. The latter allegation must be as true as the former, nor any the less important. Why then attempt to ignore such an inflexible Law? Jefferson did not, when exclaiming "I tremble for my country." He saw he injustice, the inexcusable oppression, and whether Infidel or Christian, touching the scriptures, his philosophy led him to see the end. As he astronomer sees, through his great telescope, the sweep of the approaching comet, so did this tatesman see, through his grand telescope of Justice, the torrent of blood now upon us. Refusing to believe this foretelling-as infallible as the calculation of an eclipse,-how is it that the freamiest conservatism can still blunder on, in larkness, since the event has come? If leniency orgive the past, how can it overlook the present and the future? In the times of ignorance God may wink, but now commands all men, everywhere, to

But the most aggravating of all blunders i that which attributes the just penalties upon us, to those good and wise men who foretold and warned the people against them! Such an outra geous charge virtually asserts, that had not the matter been seen and faithfully predicted, it had not come. That is, had all the watchmen on the walls but kept still proving recreant alike to their solemn trust, the enemy had stayed! Had Gallileo said nothing, the sun had gone on, acording to the old catholic creed, around the

The study therefore, the knowledge and the roclamation of simple truth, is dangerous and o be punished! This, of course, attacks, more jesnitically than did Voltaire, the Gospel of our blessed Saviour! Unless traitorous men can be found who, like the scribes and Pharisees of old. are willing to pervert it in favor of the grossest errors, and vices, it is to be put down, under the cry of radicalism, fanaticism and the like. But as Gallileo said, in retiring, after his forced retraction, "The earth still moves", so may we saywere all the Christians put to death-"It shall be neasured to you as ye mete." "Can a fig tree bear olive berries? Or a vine figs?" But a few plain statements of facts, are needful to clearly

establish this and other positions of our article. I. The slave power-not the abolitionists-have ruled our Government, if not from the beginning, for at least thirty or forty years past, and yet a terrible conflict, blood and death are upon us. Just as impossible, therefore, that anti-slavery men should have produced the war, as that the lamb below the wolf should rile his water. Not Elijah

caused the rebellion. It existed, with preparations to carry it out, long before. Besides, this officer declared before his election, at Freeport and else-

lots for it whole, as the soldiers of old were com- it as the right of loyal States under our govern- it can be construed in favor of slavery. The rule | trict of Columbia, without the masters' consent, to the repeal of the fugitive slave act, to the interdiction of the inter-state slave trade-and also to the old Wilmot proviso-at least so far as keeping out of the Union, States applying with slaveholding Constitutions. His inaugural likewise gave pledges to protect rather than disturb the slava-

holder III. The rebellion had long ago been suppressed without freeing the first slave, had it been possible so to do. The most consummate policy of civilians and deep strategy of warriors, with the amplest means ever assembled to empower an army, have been put in requisition to that end, and utter failure has been the result. The President himself, who so far staked his reputation upon this conservative policy as to reverse the emancipating proclamations of two of his ablest Generals. has openly proclaimed to the nation and the world, that emancipation has become a military

IV. Finally, what more can be needed to prove that the war, with its untold horrors, has arisen out of the vile system of slavery, and can only cease safely, by removing forever its cause! The evil we have long, as a nation, inflicted upon the poor, is now upon us, nor will it stay till we

Chaplain 7. Ills. Inft'y.

MR. SENIOR'S LETTER TO THE TIMES.

LETTER CLXXXVI.

the high places of the earth, fed us with honey To the Editor of the Bradford Advertiser. from the rock, and oil from the flinty rock, and SIR,—The first living political economist in England, and one of the first lawyers besides, has given us the finest of the wheat? In other words, has not God so blessed the honest industry of our addressed a letter to the Times, which appeared on the 31st of August, headed THE CONFEDERATE | countrymen, that the land has well nigh flowed STEAMERS, and signed Nassau W. Senior. No. with milk and honey, has become, as Canaan was hunter after notoriety, he has always eschewed the glory of all lands? In the privileges, the politics; and declined being in parliament, though seats would have rained upon him. There is not means of social and moral improvement which another man in England could have done the God has, all along, vouchsafed our American Is rael, we may well apply to our heavenly Benefac-

His object is to call the attention of every man whose attention is worth having, to the plan which is going on for involving Eugland in a war with the Northern States, taxing you all, or so divine poet, "He hath not dealt so with any peomany of you, as anything more can be got out of, ple." was the Roman policy, if you liked to have Latin quoted for it, and has been the policy ever since. As precise words are of importance, they will e given here. It was not everybody knew, that Saul was so far to be counted on, as among the

The letter says to the Editor of the Times, as

"I read to-day with great pleasure your remarks | wealth; boasted of our resources as though our British yards, for the use of the Confederates. You have argued with force, and with truth, that will be an offence against international law, and ant obligations, made with the weak-have bealso against the spirit, and probably against the ing committed, and not to let it take place and righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reament over it when it has become irremediable.

"For it these vessels once get out—nay, even if only one of them gets out, and receives a Cononly one of them gets out, and receives a con-federate commission, we shall then have no right to arrest her, and the Federals, as we know from prayer—"forgotten the gracious hand which

experience, will have no power.

"And this is a matter not of months, perhaps not of days, not even of hours. I am not informed what is the state of preparation of the ship in the Clyde, but I am told that those in the Mersey are all these blessings were produced by some superready. An acquaintance of mine passed last week the Florida hovering in the Irish Channel, for the purpose of joining and arming them.
"It appears to me, however, that you have omit-

ted one, and that a very important, motive for the mmediate interference of our Government, and that is the effect which its torpidity will luce on the feeling and conduct of the

"I have conversed, during the last month, with | punishment inflicted upon us for our presumptous Americans of both parties. On one subject only are they unanimous, and that is that the escape of these vessels will produce the evil, which we

have exercised so much forbearance and endured such sufferings to prevent-a war with the "They all believe that, whatever be the wish of the Northern Government, the indignation and rage of the Northern people will force it to declare war. This is the expectation of my Federal friends, who look on a war against us with hor-ror, and of my Confederate friends, who exult in approach. This is the object for which, in their utmost penury, they are spending hundreds of thousands on these ships. The ravages of the Alabama and the Florida do not seriously injure the military force of the Federals, but they enrage them. The Confederates have always looked to foreign support. They long hoped that want of cotton would lead the English ship builders to do so. A few months ago I had a conversation on this subject with a distinguished Federal statesman (Mr. Dayton, the Federal Minister in Paris), a man of great talents, knowledge, and calmness. I thought it so important that I made a note of it. That note I append to this letter. I should of course have asked Mr. Dayton's per mission to do so, if the matter was less urgent. But he may be absent from Paris. Four or five days might pass before I could obtain that permission, and four or five days hence all may be

"I throw myself, therefore, on his mercy, and hope that he will allow my wish to contribute to the aversion of so tremendous a misfortune as a war between England and the United States, to be a sufficient apology for the publication of a I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient ser

Kensington, May 28.

I perceive I have given you the whole of the it is followed by the note taken of the conversa tion with Mr. Dayton; containing matter which ought to be read and studied by every working man who thinks he is anything but a sponge for dishonest power to press. Time was, that in vain the net was spread in the sight of any bird. It looks as if bird-catching has grown into another

Mr. Dayton gives fair warning, that if the English government persists in fitting out piratical vessels (for it is no time for word-splitting on the difference between doing and allowing) the American people, irritated enough already, will be ungovernable. You would be ungovernable, if the suffering was yours. When the French, Dutch, and Spaniards, one after another or all in a civil war, you declared war against them by return of post; and they had taken part in a gendemanlike way, and not by the sneaking scound-relism of building pirates in their ports to act unler the semblance of peace. The Americans would be only fit to be driven in a team three abreast be only fit to be driven in a team three abreast, if they did not do the same; and that is the thing counted on. You have your enemies at all corners; wherever you look, you will hardly be wrong. Look particularly after those, who tell you they oppose Slavery as much as anybody, but take all practicable means to help it. Our

the of Pastor of Fort Street Church. As he has cat too, which might have done us some good, is in the country till February. Truly our case is like the ill-roasted egg's. They will have it all offering a slight criticism. I am grieved on reading it, not so much on account of what he says, like the ill-roasted egg's. They will have it all their own way yet, unless we have great luck. Meantime Mr. Senior's letter will be appearing in every paper in the Northern States. One thing bear in mind, whatever you may come to. And that is, that all your aristocracy did not desert you; but of that best kind of aristocracy, the aristocracy of law and of passen, and of humanic as on account of what he fails to say. You need not be told that men may be guilty of as rank heresy by refraining from speaking, when they ought to speak, as by uttering things of a heretical tendency. This was the heresy of the Nassau ristocracy of law, and of reason, and of humani Street Tract Society, a heresy so generally, and ty, there were those who remembered they were men, and took side with you who had only that claim of common brotherhood to offer. so warmly censured especially in New England. This, in my opinion, has all along been the heresy of the A. B. C. F. M., especially of its Prudential

Yours sincerely, We still sanction | Federal Constitution, and not a single syllable of where, his opposition to emancipation in the Dis-Eliot Vale, Blackheath, London, 17 Sept. 1863. | Committee, and its Secretaries—a studied silence on the present instance, the necessity for love-on the sin of slavery, and on the guilt of the church of

1 Any person who will send us FIFTT now subscribers and one hundred dollars shall be entitled to fifty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year to be sent as directed, and one share of the new stock of the PRINCIPIA Association, the par value of which is fifty dollars, and bears interest at 7 per ct. payable semi-annually.

2. Any person who will send us THIRTY new

NEW PROPOSITIONS.

subscribers and sixty dollars, shall be entitled to hirty copies of the PRINCIPIA for one year, to be sent as directed, and one of Mesers Wheeler and Wilson's sewing machines, the retail price of which is forty-five dollars.

or 3. The "Empire Shuttle machine" No. 1. Family with machine, 4. The Weed sewing machine, Price \$50,000. No. 1. Family with Hommer Price \$50,000

No. 2. Family. Price or 5. Finkle & Lyon Sewing machine & Price 50.000 No. 2. Plain Finish

6. Grover & Baker's new Shuttle machine No.9 with Hemmer, Price \$50,000. For particular descriptions of the above ma-hines see our advertisments in another column. chines see our advertisments in another column. Any Lady or Gentleman, can obtain either of them, by devoting a few hours or day's labor among their neighbors in obtaining subscribers to the Principia, while at the same time they will serve the cause by extending the circulation of

ONE HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED! To canvass for subscribers for this paper, to whom liberal commission will be paid. Apply to the Publisher, 104 William St., New York, or address by mail, J. W. Alden, Box 4381, N. Y.

in tolerating it. How close the connection of this ong continued silence of these men, with the civil strife which is causing our country to bleed at every pore, the day of God will show.

The theme of Mr. Corwin, the orator of the 4th, was liberty and loyalty. Many of his remarks were forcible and eloquent. To others I am constrained to take exception. For instance, he assured his hearers, "that the great doctrine of the Declaration [of Independence] which eighty seven years age to day was adopted, that governments are instituted among men to secure to all that equality of political rights, with which the Creator has endowed all by virtue of their manhood, is the bed rock upon which the American Government rests." How Mr. C., could have said this, knowing as he did that till January 1st 1863, when President Lincoln by proclamation gave freedom to the slaves of rebeldom, there were in our country some four millions of American born men and women pronounced destitute of all rights or having "none that white men are bound to respect," I should be puzzled to explain, but for the fact that the speaker made no allusion to our human chattels, nor to Mr. Lincoln's proclamation declaring many of them free. Of course no hope was expressed that this proclamation of good news of great joy "to those crushed and bleeding millions, might be faithfully carried out. Not a hint was uttered which might lead a hearer of the oration to conjecture that the speaker reto fly. Truly may we say, in the words of the garded slavery as the procuring cause of the ruel contest, which, during more than two years, has raged in our country, resulting in the death f hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens: filling the land with weeping lamentation and fathers, holds, in the poor return they have made woe : and burdening the country with an immense to God for his great kindness. Like Jeshurun, debt. And yet the theme of the crator was we as a nation have waxed fat and kicked; have liberty and loyalty. Liberty to whom? Not to the become luxurious; have forgotten God our Creacrushed slave, certainly for he was not mentioned tor, Benefactor, and Friend; have trusted in our And as to loyalty to Government or to God, I submit, is he loyal to government who is silent to the vessels now building, or rather built, in own hand had gotten them. As a nation, we "have an evil which is supping its foundation, and will despised the poor" and thus reproached our certainly overthrow it, unless removed? or to bids his people, and as it seems to me, his comcome a nation of oppressors, have acted on the missioned ministers, to "open thy mouth for the maxim that "might makes right," and have thus dumb"-"open thy mouth, judge righteously, and and our interest to prevent this offence from begone in the face of the declaration of God, that plead the cause of the poor and needy?" Can one be leval to his Maker who refuses thus to language of our chief magistrate, in his truly

when our country is menaced with destruction by rebels, who are laboring to destroy our loved country, and who shamelessly defend the foul institution of chattel slavery, as of divine origin. The Lord give repentance to the man, who, as a minister of Christ, could on the anniversary of his country's Independence deliver a discourse on liberty and loyalty without an allusion to slasufficient to feel the necessity of redeeming and very.

For the Principia. THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

During the last two years, nearly all the Railroads of the Free States, have been doing a flourishing business. So much so that, as a general thing, their floating debts have been paid, their interest on bonds promptly met, and their surplus funds rapidly and greatly increased. All this, notwithstanding a great rebellion on our fathers will hold. That doom, as predicted in the

To this general prosperity there is, however, one very marked exception. The line, known as the "Underground Railroad", which, on all its numerous branches, used to do a very flourishing business, now does scarcely any business at all Instead of the great rush of travel to Canada, for perished in the seige; and it culminated in the which it used to be characterized, now scarcely a scattered and dispersed state of the Jews, among solitary traveller comes along. The line is, in all the nations of the earth. Of Jerusalem, under fact, to use a common expression, "completely used up." Its stock is almost as bad as Confedertions, says, "She remembered not her latter end, ate Bonds. Capitalists no longer enquire for it, therefore, she came down wonderfully." At the fall and it is not even quoted in the market. The stockof Tyrus the isles were said to shake. How much | holders, who ought to know, attribute this colmore wonderful would be the fall, the ruin of lapse in a once flourishing line, to this infamous rebellion of slavedrivers, and some of them even predict, that, if the rebellion goes on much longer, it will involve in similar ruin several old and once flourishing concerns, such as the American Anti-slavery Society.

The writer lately spent a night in a station house on the line, and, whilst there, listened to many interesting details as to the rapidity and spirit with which travel was conducted upon it, in by-gone days. The escapades and narrow escapes upon it, will no doubt furnish many a theme for country, who can say? Who dares predict that we the pen of the future historian and novelist. Some hall escape it, or be slightly chastized for our of those who have long served as conductors on the line could many a tale unfold, of what transsaying of us as he repeatedly said of Israel, pired whilst, under cover of the night, on the Shall I not visit for these things, saith the Lord? | lightening train, they conducted the trembling Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as | refugee, from the grasp of the hounds, by whom he was pursued, safe, to the land of freedom in to cry to God for mercy. Let us beseech him to the North,-the praises of which, in the ear of the oppressed, shall never cease to be sounded by the rolling floods of Niagara.

WET-NURSING FOR THE REBELLION. BY LIEUT.-CEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

The war in America, so far as known in Europe, drags its slow length along. Never was a bantling of a Rebellion so lucky in its wet-nurses. What does any rebellion want for success, but

an opponent who will bar meddling with its weak point? Thus one rebellion would say, We are men of the plains, and we cannot endure cavalry. Anof July, to American residents of that village, by other would cry, We are capital shots from behind a rock or tree, and therefore we trust you given it greater publicity even than it had on the will never be so unfair as to overwhelm us with occasion of its delivery, I take the liberty of riflemen. And a third might set forth that they were poor in artillery, and therefore appealed to the law of nations against all manner of Greek fire, though everybody knows it was nothing but receipts which were in every artillery cookerybook, for centuries back, with references for character to the sieges of Valenciennes, and earlier still, Quebec. Rebels, of all people, should send in their accounts beforehand, and state how they like to be attacked, and in what manner they will be handled, before they assault the government's

fortresses.

shot, not for anything it had done, but lest it should, do by-and-by. There was fear lest the balance of general law should turn against the wishes of one of the component parts. It was precisely the phenomenon which would have been seen, if the landed interest had taken to horse, on the danger of a parliamentary division against the Corn Laws, or the over-good Protestants in Ireland had arranged for a landing in Cheshire to prevent a Catholic Relief Bill.

The insult to the Government rebelled against, as it would have been thought, wherever the experiment had not been tried, would have been in supposing it divided or chicken-hearted enough, not to throw itself instantly on the point of the enemy's fears. Is it corn you are afraid of? Then beat up the drum for the corn eaters. Is it religious monopoly you feel alarmed for? Then call on the oppressed to show themselves in line, with a garnish of skirmishers of all shapes and dimensions, from the thousand-and-one sects whose houses smoke when that tenement is on fire. It was because the government was supposed to have common sense, that no such attempts were thought of; and it was because a contrary judgment was formed, that the will, in the other case, was carried into act.

It is to be feared there are a great many to be killed off yet, before anybody will be strong enough to act the reasonable part. The thing will be done by driblets, and by driblets it will fail; and so it will go on, till men get tired of failing by driblets. It is the fasting and prayer without which this kind of dæmon is not driven out. A nation which has been unfortunate enough to be born with the murrain of slavery in its bone, cannot expect to get rid of it without much distress of the flesh. Far other is the guilt of a country which after blustering much about its aversion to slavery, and taking very commendable means for its own preservation where there was danger, furnished on the present occasion the armory, the fortress, the dockyard, where slavery found its most effective weapons, and its cause was preached with all that eloquence could supply, and a powerful press contribute. No doubt, there is a small seed, and vigorous enough in its smallness to hold the more numerous in check. But it is visible enough that it is small. For instance, the press, with exceptions like the white crows for multitude, is either pro-slavery, or afraid of those that are. The rich and the corrupt, have the power, and can buy newspapers. There are hon ester classes underneath; but their time is only coming. It is very possible, that all this is the schoolmaster to something else.

It is wonderful how we are to be made fools of if we chose. One American authority gravely asks (he is believed to be an American unless he is an "Own Correspondent" writing in the assumed character) whether we would like to marry our daugh ters to men of a different colour, or different length of nose. Did anybody ask either you or us to de it, unless we liked it better? It is the same fraud as if we were asked if we should like to give every negro in the colonies an annuity in the 31/2 per cents. With the saucy little maiden in the song, "Nobody ask'd you, Sir, she said."

GOLD AND TOBACCO IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BY GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON. The Tobacco Duties have exploded a secre have fired a mine. Great flourish of trumpets was made about alteration in the tobacco duties Well-disposed people took for granted the Chanbowels, and was bent on gradually taking down what was a disgrace to a civilized government. When lo and behold, it turned out, that he had altered the taxation on the rich, which in the extreme cases used to be the fortieth part of the rate upon the poor, to be the sixtieth. All the quar-

relling about a quarter of an inch more or less in

the man's nose, will not rail it off the bond. The cue being thus given to the working classes, of what will be done for them if they cannot take care of themselves, it remains to describe the threatened danger. And it is this. That, if in consequence of the new places where gold is found, the value of gold should be reduced, as it was in the time of Elizabeth, there will be the same loss to all funds not secured upon something of the nature of a corn rent, Savings Banks in-cluded, as is now to be witnessed in the benevolence of P. P. citizen and alderman, who, in A. D. 1600, gave twenty shillings annually out of the rents of houses in Fore Street, to be expended in bread for the poor of this parish. A gift, which was effectual in the days when eggs were twenty a penny, but now is apt to move a smile.

There is not a factory girl who cannot perfectly understand this; and still more will she, when, as may likely be her fortune, she has a family of small children to support with the help of the savings of the good man who is gone. Factory girls send no representatives, and therefore Factory girls must take their chance. The Working Classes would truly be past hope, if they could not see the danger, in all its nakedness.

Happily, however, the danger does not press at the moment; and therefore the more time they have to look about them and prepare. But the moment is clearly here, when they should set their house in order. The Tobacco Duties have let them into the secret of what will be done with them, if they leave the matter to the rich. They will be pillaged the moment the opportunity arises, and-no thanks to anybody,-not an hour before. The Tobacco Duties to wit.

The Danger then is real, though it appears have been reported as upon us before it was the case. A fall in the value of gold must be announced by a rise in the money prices, measured in gold, of things in general. There is not as vet any consciousness of such an appearance, or not to any striking extent. Whenever it comes, i will be announced by the inferior value of what each man, or his widow after him, receives for his investments in the Savings Bank. If the value of gold falls to one half, the widow will receive what will buy half a stone of flour for her children in stead of a whole one. Somebody else of course, will gain the difference, with or without evil design in the business. There is nothing romantic about the case at all. It is plain vulgar Rule of

Since it is clear that large quantities of gold have run in, it is plain that if the value continues the same, either the uses for it at home must have increased, or large quantities must have run out. To what extent either of these has been the case, it does not appear necessary to the present purpose to ascertain. But what has not come yet, is very likely to come by-and-by.

AN INSECT SAMSON.

Every one who has taken the commo beetle in his hand, knows that its limbs, if not remarkable for agility, are very powerful; but I was not prepared for so Samsonian a feat as that I have just witnessed. When the insect was brought to me, having no box immediately at hand, I was at a loss to know where to put it until I could kill it; a quartbottle full of milk being on the table, I placed the beetle, for the present, under that, the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to my surprise, the bottle began to move slowly, and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface, to the astonishment of all who witnessed it. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half, while that of the beetle was about half an ounce; so that it readily moved a weight of 112 times exceeding its own. A better notion

imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul, which weighs 15,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro, upon a smooth pavement, by pushing within .- Professor Goss .

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1863.

ISSUE OF NEW STOCK.

In pursuance of a vote of the Stockolders of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION, at their adjournment of Annual Meeting, at their office, 104 William Street, July 1, 1863, authorizing the Trustees to issue new Stock, in form and manner following

Notice is hereby given

hat Subscription Books are now open at the office of the Principia Association, 104 William Street, New York, for subscription to the New Issue of Stock, namely, One Hundred and Twenty Shares of Fifty dollars each, bearing interest at the rate seven per cent.

Old Stockholders are hereby notified that an oportunity is now afforded them to increase their ock, by subscribing, as above. Subscriptions from w Stockholders are also invited.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in his stock, can authorize the Treasurer, J. W. Alden, to subscribe for the amount they may desire.

GEO. B. CHEEVER. WILLIAM GOODELL, Trustees. J. W. ALDEN. S. S. JOCELYN, EDWARD GILBERT.

Our National Charters .- Another 'ediion is in press, and will be ready for delivery n a few days. Those orders already received will be filled as soon as possible, and hereafter we will endeavor to keep the the press ahead of

Second Edition-for sale at the office of the Principia. Price \$3 per hundred-5 cents, sin-

The American Anti-Slavery Society roposes to celebrate its third Decade, in Philaelphia, the city wherein it was organized, or Thursday and Friday, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1863.

Women's Loyal League.-A business neeting of the Women's Loyal League will be held at their Office, Room 20, Cooper Institute, Thursday, P. M., Oct. 29th, at 2 o'clock, to transact business of pressing importance. A full atendance of the members is desired.

By order of E. CADY STANTON, Pres. SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Sec.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

ELIOT VALE, BLACKHEATH, LONDON, S. E. 29 Sept. 1863.

Dear Sir :- In the letter dated 6th Oct., now orwarded to you, and in those of two preceding weeks, supposed to have reached you, will be seen references to a point of some bearing on the great question now in solution in your country. It has come out, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's alteration in the Tobacco Duties, was to educe the duty on the rich to the sixtieth part of the rate upon the poor. It is true to the letter. The tobacco of the poor man, worth two pence halfpenny a pound, is taxed 3 shillings and twonce : and the Chancellor of the Exchequer's alteration was to reduce the duty on the rich man's tobacco, instead of 15 times the natural cost, to shillings, which is considerably less than onefourth of its natural cost.

After this, it is no wonder there are slaveryoving Englishmen. It is not so certain either, that there are not Englishmen who love to be slaves. The refusal of the ballot, is the key to

We should be all the better, for American

orethren recognizing our state. Yours, very truly, T. PERRONET THOMPSON. REV. DR. CHEEVER, Church of the Puritans,

We receive this week from our English corby a spring sea-tide, or an incoming of the waters Mr. Henderson. is in the Bay of Fundy. It is a singular fact, the falling of the value of gold in one hemisphere, the rise in the other, produced in the latter case by the rising of a community of despots and pirates, called slaveholders, against the government, and in the other partly by the attempt of the government to keep down the people, and prevent a universal franchise.

For, something such seems to be a true statement of the case. "The whole mischief", says our correspondent, "is in a nutshell, as our philosopher thought he had got the slavery question. (See Carlyle's Iliad) In fact, the things come precisely to the same; there is no power of designedly maimed and ineffectual one, in the determination of who shall pay, and who shall enjoy. They cannot act for themselves, and any body who would act for them, can be put down

For the freedom of the working people of Great Britain the ballot is demanded. Those of our readers who may happen to have perused that nstructing and interesting work by Miss Muloch. John Halifax; Gent-will remember a vivid picture of the despotism exercised by the titled landowners over their tenantry, for want of the ballot; and the consequences to the poor tenants, of attempting to be honest and independent in the refusal of bribes, and the exercise of their own political convictions. This is an element of slavery on both sides the water.

"Here then, the working classes are put upon their guard, and invited to look earnestly into their own affairs, both for the sake of what is done, and what is yet to do. The same India rubber consciences that allowed of taxing the poor man's article at sixty times the rate of the rich, will swallow the guat of permitting the Widow's receipts from the Saving's Bank to dwindle to half or a quarter, for want of measures taken to pre-

General Thompson is a staunch defender of the rights of the working classes, and an energetic hater of slavery and oppression, whether in England or America. "It is a dangerous thing," says he, "to rob the private soldier, trusting to his ignorance and his small powers of resistance when he knows. Among other dangers is, that some day or other, somebody who "trails the puissant pike", as was the phrase in Shakspeare's time, is sure to take the thing in hand, and stand up for those he has been used to lead. If you have sense in you, you that are responsible, take the thing down, while there is time. Do not you see that the Working Classes are improving daily in knowledge and arithmetic? Every man who gives three. pence to the village school for his boy, instead of expending it on tobacco of which twopence halfpenny is tax, adds a feather to the heap. Other dangers are hanging over you. There is a struggle going on in America for making the working the Constitution, after having been framed, was classes everywhere slaves; and when it was proposed to you, you did the best you could to furned of ther it, you went forth and made the experiment, the gover

then comes the rush of English demands, with all April, 1789. the vigor which regiment number Two derives from seeing regiment number One at the top of the breach before it. Be wise, and do the thing handsomely. Give them the Ballot, and they will begin to think you are gentlemen, and leaders' worth following. The Ballot men just now are at a discount ; like the Americans, they will find out they cannot do without the colored people. They must enroll Shag regiments. If you stand out in your iniquities till the consequences come roughly on you, do not say anybody wanted to do you more harm than you insisted on."

PORTRAIT OF GEN. T. PERRONET THOMPSON.

We find the following notice, in an English Journal, of the able and distinguished writer, from whose communications the pages of the Principia have been so constantly enriched and whose views of our struggle in America are unrivalled for their searching insight and discrimination, as well as for the vigor of his satire, the pointed accuracy of his illustrations, the fervor of his heart in behalf of freedom, and the intensity of his abhorrence of slavery. His arrows strike through the shams on both side the Atlantic. He is laboring as earnestly, at an advanced period of life, for the freedom of the working classes in Great Britain, and the enslaved in America, as any of the younger enthusiasts, who, never having encountered the rough and tumble of the war, have taken the tide when it was beginning to be popular, and are followed with cheers of applause.

The notice is in connection with a review of the Illustrated History of England.

"In this volume begins the history of free trade and it is illustrated with the portrait of one of the pioneers and heroes of free-trade-GENERAL PER-RONET THOMPSON, who, if the British people were mindful of long and distinguished services, would be in Parliament to-night. Had he been a party The Negro.—A lecture by Theodore Tilton. of the "Manchester School", he had not been out of the House now; but in that stern old English face there is no partizanship, and General Thompson is not now a member of the House of Com and the disgrace is England's too. He is working yet-as hard as any of them-for one of the nighty's best gifts to men-freedom. Faithful among the faithless, he is now, an old man, working out the "dreams of his youth", and stamping em with the approval of an experience which

THE REPUTATION OF OUR CAUSE IN EUROPE,---MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH IN GLASGOW.

It is a sad and disgraceful thing that we have nothing to say, in answer to the taunts of the London Times, and other Secession prints in Europe, that the North, in waging war against the South, had no intention of abolishing slavery.

Mr. Beecher in Glasgow did the only thing that he could do, acknowledged the fact, and stated that it was nothing but the pressure of necessity that had made us willing to annihilate slavery. We are not yet willing; if we were, the rebellion and the war would end.

The report of Mr. Beecher's speech in Glasgow gives the following sentences. "God in His providence mingled our cup with much blood and suffering. He has not made us weary of suffering. Our people in the North feel-Let this cup pen, and from that moment the hog ate, day and pass from me-nevertheless not my will but thine | night, to keep the lean pig from getting his pordone. They will not draw back, even in Gethse tion, so that some fifty pounds were added, very

What has been the torture? What the Gethsehave permitted their leaders to say for them. Let | determined to carry it out. this cup pass from us! But if we must die rather than drink it. God's will be done! If slavery is ruined, it is not our fault, but the work of the wash our hands of the guilt of any intention to drives us to it. Reluctantly do we come to the sacrifice : but we must be resigned to what is in-

This has been and still is, the attitude of our Republic. For we still cling to slavery, so far as espondent the preceding note, with an article on there is any hope of saving slavery and the Union threatened falling in the value of gold. Here together. Mr. Beecher described it as being the n this country we are occupied with the problem enthusiastic judgment of the people of the North how to keep gold down. We are terrified at its that inasmuch as either ourselves or slavery must rising, as if it were a mutiny, an insurrection from be destroyed, it should be slavery that should go the bowels of the earth against us. The actual to perdition, and not we. It is Hobson's choice, rising in the value of gold, not to say the threats and it remains to be seen whether even this choice of a still higher tide, produce a panie and a rush, is still in our power. The conclusion of Mr. as when the dwellers on the coast are overtaken Beecher's speech is as follows, with a remark by

After a few complimentary remarks from the Mr. HENDERSON said-We have all heard your views of the war, you should now hear ours. Had we been told at the beginning that the war was to abolish slavery, the great mass of the people of this country would have cordially sympathised with the cause of the North, and the feeling would have been very different from what it is at present. Mr. BEECHER, in reply, said that he admitted that at the outset of the war they did not contem-plate the abolition of slavery; but the rebels became so potent and their aims so alarming, that the President was obliged to have recourse to the crushing of the rebellion by abolishing slavery, which struck right into the heart of the enem This was brought about by the Providence of God and did not enter into the minds of the Northern defense. The poor have no say, or none but a Government, till they saw the ramifications which the rebels had raised up against them. But he said, when it became evident that the Great Dragon must be destroyed, with hands outstretched and swords of fire in their hands, they rose like one man, and with a voice which reverberated throughout the whole world, cried, let it with all

its attendant horrors go to hell. Votes of thanks were then passed to the Chair-

It is great grace that enables us to say, when we can no longer avert God's judgments against slavery, when it is plain that he is about chaining this monster in the bottomless pit; God's will be done! And still we are endeavoring to save as much of slavery as possible, from the doom to which the "reverberated voice" consigns it and to give it an upper room, empty, swept, and garnished. The President, at any rate, wishes it to die an easy death, and that policy of gradualism is lengthening out the horrors of our conflict, and threatens to destroy us. .

THE CONSTITUTION FORBIDS SLA-

The people of America will one day wake up to the fact that the Constitution of the United States forbids slavery, and by its own proper authority would have abolished it, in a time of peace. if it had been executed. They will wake up to the conviction that if the Constitution had been enforced as forbidding slavery, they would have had no rebellion and no war, and that even after the breaking out of the rebellion, the Constitution declared and executed as against slavery would have put an end to the rebellion, as soon as it be gan. God grant they may not awake to a perception of their power, too late.

The ordinance of 1787 does not forbid slavery in the territories more directly than the Constitu tion of 1789 forbids it in the States.

The ordinance of 1787, applying to the whole territory over which the Congress of the United States had any jurisdiction, was adopted nearly two years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation; because the ordinance took effect immediately upon its passage, while to be sent to the States, to be debated in their

government was to be assailed with powder and this fact by supposing a lad of fifteen to be and only drew in your horns, because you found This ordinance, therefore, was in full operation Wilder, of Mass.; Wm. B.Brown, of New Jersey, the ground too hard for you. This struggle is and force when the Constitution was adopted, very likely to settle itself the right way; and and its government put in motion, in March, or

> There was not a word in the Constitution about of the existance of slavery, nor any provision for its sanction. But there was the article making Constitution, and forbidding any person's liberty being taken away but by due process of law. This article required the government not only to protect all persons from being deprived of this, their birth-right of freedom, but to regard the claims of such as had been so deprived, and to restore to them their rights.

Even Mr. Webster, in his speech in behalf of the fugitive slave law, declared that the Constitution never required that fugitive slaves should be de livered up.

"You observe sir," said, Mr. Webster, "that the term slavery is not used in the Constitution. THE CONSTITUTION DOES NOT REQUIRE THAT FUGITIVE SLAVES SHALL BE DELIVER-ED UP; it requires that persons bound to service in one state and escaping into another shall be delivered up. Mr. Madison opposed the introduction of the term slave and slavery into the Constitution: for he said he did not wish to see it recognized by the Constitution of the United States of America that there could be property in man."

Yet, after thus declaring that "the Constitutio oes not require that fugitive slaves shall be delivered up," Mr. Webster went on immediately o call for the enactment of a law for the re capture of fugitive slaves, and to affirm that "the Constitution peremptorily and emphatically enoins it as a duty?" And this assertion, alas, we

THE FATE OF A PARTY AFRAID OF ITS OWN OPINIONS.

More than a year ago we heard a lecture is which something like the following declarations were made in regard to the so-called Republican party, and its fate, unless it would assume universal freedom as its principle. The predictions were not wholly wrong. We want a party grounded on principle, and striking for the right, and resolved that the right shall reign, and the wrong

Whatever may be said of the rebels, they have never been afraid of their own opinions, but seem esolved to conquer or die by them. We wish there were the same determination in the North, in regard to the utter extermination of slavery. If we were resolved to conquer or die by that, we should onquer. But we have been see-sawing, rail-split-We dare not take a whole principle, but must divide it, to please the Border States and the slave-power. That is the habit, both of our diplomacy and our action. Our Commander-in-Chief retains slavery in the hold, as a ballast for

The Bourbons were said to have forgotten nothor and learned nothing: but our republicans forget every thing and learn nothing. They will not even take and use a victory forced upon them. They are afraid of being accused of subjugating somebody. Meantime, democracy takes advantage of their cowardice.

A farmer had a pet hog, who stopped growing, at a certain point. He put a lean pig into the makes democracy and slavery thrive. The party mane? Even that cup of an ultimate necessity, the afraid of its epinions, will be eaten up by the destruction of slavery. The people have said, or party with a positive creed, not afraid of it, and

Mr. Cobden, when he was in this country speaking in Cincinnati, described the opposing political parties, so far as he could judge them, and South themselves, in their own madness. We he judged them mainly by their opinions and courses of action, on this vital point of freedom interfere against slavery. Nothing but necessity and slavery. He said, "There is a marked difference between your two parties in this country. A democrat swaggers in, as if the government beevitable, and will bear it with resignation to God's longed to him; a republican, on the contrary, hes itates, doubts, and acts as if a victory were too good for him. The one utters fearlessly the most atrocious sentiments, as if they were a merit ; the other apologizes for the expression of the most striking truths. Your Republican party lacks pluck." This was true. What was needed is the element of a steadfast conscience against slavery, a conscience towards God, and not towards the

Baron Munchausen tells a story of his jump ing down the throat of a fish that opened its mouth to devour him, and thereby saving his life by making such a disturbance in his belly by dancing a horn-pipe there, that the monster stood upright with pain, and thus attracted the notice of a whale boat's crew, who despatched him, and released the prisoner. The Republican party have jumped down into the open throat of the democracy, but they have not pluck enough, after being swallow, ed, to dance a horn-pipe, or to make any disturb. ance in the bowels of the party that has swallowed them. On the contrary, if they can be permitted to pass quietly away, in the course of nature, they will be satisfied, grateful for even an excrementi-

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIA-

We enjoyed the privilege of attending the seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association, at Hopkinton, Mass., on Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 21st and 22nd It was a season of unusual interest, and we had intended to have given, in this number of the Principia, a very full account of the particulars. The press of other important matter, however. obliges us to restrict ourselves, for the present to the publication of the following documentary matter:

The Treasurer's Report, read by the Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, of New York, stated the receipts to have been about \$57,000, including \$2,200 received from the more than self-sustaing Mission at Siam! The receipts had been all expended, except about \$240 cash, in the Treasury. The indebtedness of the Society had been reduced about one-half, during the year. Remaining indebtedness of the Association

The Officers chosen for the ensuing year were the following:

President, Rev. David Thurston, of Maine Vice-Presidents. F. D. Parish, Esq., Ohio, Prof. C. D. Cleveland, Pennsylvania; Rev. J. Blanchard, Illinois, Hon. J. P. Williston, Mass.; Arthur Tappan, Esq., Connecticut; Jacob Butler, Esq., Iowa; E. D. Holton, Esq., Wisconsin; Rev. John Lowry, New York; Wm. Claffin, Esq., Massachusetts.

Corresponding Secretary. Rev. Geo. Whipple. Recording Secretary. Rev. Henry Belden. Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, having resigned his office s one of the Corresponding Secretaries, the Executive Committee was authorized to supply the vacancy, when convenient, and Mr. Jocelyn was unanimously requested to hold the office till an appointment was made; and it was Resolved, that we desire to express

deep sense of the value of the services to this Association by brother S. S. Jocelyn, through a term of ten years, our sincere gratitude to him for those services, and our regret that he feels it to be necessary for him now to retire from a position so long, so faithfully, and so ably filled.

The Sermon was preached by Rev. J. Blanch ard, President of Wheaton College, on Wednesday evening. The Sacrament of the Lord's Sup-

J. M. Holmes, ditto.

delivering up fugitive slaves, nor any intimation per was administered on Thursday afternoon. The attendance was large, especially considering that the agricultural fair was held at Worjustice and freedom the law and object of the cester, only a few miles distant, at the same time. The proceedings were conducted with great harmony, an excellent spirit pervaded the meeting, great prominence was given to the claims of the ested in the statements, remarks, and appeals of a number of the missionaries and agents of the Association, who were in attendance from vari-

Abstract of the Annual Report.

The Committee recognize the Divine favor, in the prosperity of the Association, the improve-ment of public sentiment, and the cheering pros-pect of the entire removal of slavery from our

Three Foreign Missionaries have gone out for ne first time. Two hundred and eighty-three ife Members have been added to the Associa-The receipts for the fiscal year have been \$57,

404, 68, against 47, 062 60 last year.

The estimated value of Clothing, &c., for the Freedmen, not included in the above, is \$14,700. making the total value disbursed by the Association \$72, 104, 68, an excess over last year of about 53 per cent.
The Mendi Mission has suffered from the sick

ness and absence of some of its Missionaries; four have retired from the Mission, and two are now in this country hoping to return. Seven are now there, and two native assistants. The Gospel of John, in Sherbro, has been is ued from the mission press; the printing being done by two of the mission boys. The same Gos-pel, in Mendi, was being printed. The reported

The Jamaica Mission has six stations, and 19 ssionaries and teachers, besides native assistants. The five churches have an aggregate of 514 members. The whole number reported a eceived during the year is 41. There are 1,230 have contributed for the support of the n

364 dollars, 37-109; for the schools, \$198.38. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, after 18 years Mis ionary service at Eliot, have returned to this Mr. Fisher has been ordained and installed over the Mission Church of Providence. The people are improving their houses of worship. At son stations there has been high religious feeling and increased spirituality of the church. nalf a million of pages of religious tracts. Dr Bradley has nearly finished translations of Jol

Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and Isaiah. The Sandwich Island Mission has three church s and about nine hundred members, four missio ries and three native helpers. The Rev. J. I freen has just been ordained, at Bangor, and h and his sister will soon return to the Sandwich slands, and open a seminary for Hawaiian fe

The Ojibue and Ottawa Mission has been agi tated by the fears of the whites on account of the outrages in Minnesota. These Indians have en loyal and quiet. Two native members have The developments of the past years

he Executive Committee that no trouble need e feared from any of the North-western Indians the Government agents among them are just and benevolent men, who will ensure impartial justice for the Indian.

HOME MISSIONS There have been employed during the year, esides those sent to the Freedmen, twenty-one Home Missionaries and two colporters; all but orders; four are in New York and Pennsylva nia, two in Ohio, and one in Indiana. The number of churches under their care is thirty. Three are Welsh Churches, and one German. A measand hopeful conversions. In some sections is religion and immorality are increasing. The virnce of the Knights of the Golden Circle agains e Government and the people of color, is being restrained by the Government and the change in public opinion. In some places, the more radical the preaching and books of our missionaries and porters, the more are they welcomed. The hange in favor of emancipation, and the eager-ess to hear on that subject are most cheering.

KANSAS. There have been four missionaries in Kansas Two of them have labored a part of the time State, who are are welcomed as agricultural la porers. They have seven churches. One of heir houses of worship at Lawrence, was burne v Quantrell's band. The Association has sen nentary books and Bibles to them. The laors of Mr. Fox have been followed by the con-

KENTUCKY

On account of the rebel raids, only one of our our Kentucky Missionaries, (Rev. Mr. Mobley) as been able to remain and labor in this State Mr. Fee has visited some of the churches, and and them steadfast. The congregations are in

nd vicinity, Ohio, and as Agent of the Associa-Mr. Rogers labors at Decatur, Ohio. Mr. Can e has labored a part of the time as an Evangelst, and a part of the time among the freedmen n St. Louis, Mo.

ee has labored successfully at New Richn

FREEDMEN.

EASTERN VIRGINIA.

Fortress Monroe, Hampton and vicinity Rev. L. C. Lockwood, our first missionary the freedmen here, was much blessed in his labors. Mr. Palmer Litts succeeded him. Dur ing the winter a revival took place, and twent persons were hopefully converted- Rev. J. Stone joined the Mission in July.

The schools at Hampton, and the Tyler House under the interaction of Mr. Charles P. Day and others, and at the Fortress under Mr. Litts, have been successful, the former having had, including the night-school, 645 scholars, and the latter 220. The Sabbath-schools have 535 cholars. We have had, at these two places, ten nissionaries and teachers.
At Yorktown, we have had two missionaries

ith a school of 350 scholars; good was being done when both the missionaries were taken sick and obliged to return North.

Newport News was abandoned last fall as a military post, and the freedmen removed to Craney Island. Mr. O. W. King has labored there as a missionary teacher, and some have been hopefully converted. By the change of the mili tary base from Suffolk, and the removal of the 1500 people from the Union Village, much sufferng has been caused. There were there two nundred scholars. Mr. King is now teaching in the colored regiment at Portsmouth.

AT PORTSMOUTH, we have had seven mission aries and teachers and an interesting school with 360 scholars, taught by Mr. H. Beals and others, and a Sabbath-school of 400. Rev. G. Greeley labors with the Methodist colored church. Sixy hopeful conversions are reported. A "Human Aid Society," among the colored people, meets weekly, to raise contributions for the poor. The verage has been \$20 per week. NORFOLK.—The largest schools were at Nor-

They were opened in April, in two of the 1.200 learners. Mr. Coan, Mr. Tyler, and others ave carried forward these schools successfully Colored assistants have been emptoyed. The Sunday-schools have had 1,400 scholars. Rev. Prof. W. H. Woodbury has done much in systematizing the schools, and in instituting the orphan asylum at Ferry Point. The success at Norfolk is gratifying. There have been there 11 missionaries and teachers, and ten colored assist-

We have had schools and religious instruction on four of the farms cultivated by freedmen. The missionaries report the number of freedmen in that department, at 27,000; 19,000 of them in the immediate vicinity of Norfolk, of whom

14,000 were recently slaves.

Washington, D. C. and Arlington Heights.— Arrangements are made to open a school in

Washington City.
To North Carolina three teachers and minister have been sent. One of the teachers will have oversight of the school on Roanoke Island. The colony on that Island, under the care of Chaplain James, commences promisingly.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Eleven missionaries and

frequent. The teachers are encouraged in their work. There have been some hopeful conversions. The religious views and practice of the people are becoming more settled and scriptural. Many of the people have bought farms. More

missionaries will be sent soon.
South-West.—Missouri. We have had, at different times, six persons laboring among the freedmen, at and near St. Louis. The Ladies Relief Society, and distinguished clergymen of St. Louis, have aided the work. There have been 375 in the day schools, and 160 in the Sabbathschool. This is a favorable point for labor among the freedmen of the South-West. At Cairo, Columbus, Memphis, Corinth, and places freedmen, and the audiences were much inter- near them we have had 19 missionaries and teachers, and seven colored assistants. One has died. Others are under appointment. In the recent death of Mrs. Olds the cause suffers a watched, renders this institution one of the most great loss. At and near Memphis there have been more than 1,200 in school. A continuous revival was enjoyed at Shiloh, last winter. At A Union Church has been formed at Corinth. There are 525 scholars in the day schools, and 400 in the Sabbath-school. In one day, at Memphis, 115 couple, who had been living together,

> The North-Western Freedman's Aid Committee. representing eight denominations, formed at Chicago, auxiliary to this Association, have already entered vigorously upon their work, with much promise of good for the freedmen.

IN THE WHOLE FIELD.

More than seven thousand scholars have been onnected with the day and night schools, and nearly five thousand with the Sabbath-schools. whole number of missionaries and teachers that has been employed, this year, has been 83, and 19 monitors and assistants. A few have retired, and some have commenced but recently. Others are under appointment, to enter upon the

We regards the following facts as established. 1st. That the freedmen are truly loval, seeking he good of the Government, praying for its pros-erity, and ready to enlist in its behalf. 2d. That they are industrious, willing to work or moderate wages, and that their services have

3d. That they are remarkably free from the vices of intemperance and profanity; are cheer-ful, grateful, uncomplaining, orderly, eager to earn, and listen confidingly to religious instruct-

The vices which are most common them, are such as appertained to their former state, but it is hoped that kindness, religious instruction and example will work an early reform. They are at our doors, ready to be lifted up from heir low estate, and to receive from us those blessing of Christian civilization, which we as a Christian nation are bound to bestow on them, in return for the untold wrongs they have reciv-

The following Resolutions were adopted by

1. Resolved, That, recognizing in the commis-sion of the great Head of the Church, "Go

YE INTO ALL THE WORLD, AND PREACH THE GOS-PEL TO EVERY CREATURE," the duty of mis-sionary Societies and all ecclesiastical bodies, to labor for the removal of obstacles that lie the path of missionary operations, whether at ciation, at this its Seventeenth Annual me of God, in giving efficacy to the principles upon which the Association was founded, so that the of the church to labor for its downfall, are now the prevalent sentiment of the professed followbeen in other civilized and Christian nations.

2. Resolved, That the efforts put forth by the emancipated in Jamaica, the fugitives in Can ada, the destitute and down-trodden in Slave as to call for our thankful acknowledgments Him who has promised to break in pieces the oppressor, and give liberty to the captives; and at the carrying out of the principles of the ciation has been a proparation for labors in the opening for the instruction and conversion of those in our land who have hitherto been denied the Bible, sitting IN DARK-NESS AND IN THE SHADOW OF DEATH, BEING BOUND IN AFFLICTION AND IRON.

in behalf of the ever increasing number of Freed-men in our land, calls upon this Association for renewed consecration and redoubled energy in its behalf, and that while millions may be de manded for its speedy accomplishment, we will this year aim at raising not less than one hundred thousand dollars for its immediate necessi-

of our fellow-men, lately held in slavery, and now enjoying the blessings of liberty, and the millions proclaimed free by the Proclamation of the Presi dent of the United States-never to be remanded o a state of bondage -open a field for increasing missionary and educational labors, in which the Association has already engaged with great increased energy, relying, under God, upon the sympathy, the generous offerings, and the prayers of the friends of man, and the friends of Christ, until THE WILDERNESS AND THE SOLITARY PLACE SHALL BE GLAD FOR THEM, AND THE DESERT SHALL

REJOICE, AND BLOSSOM AS THE ROSE.

5. Resolved, That the state of the country while it calls for deep humiliation and penitence on account of the sins of the nation, and especial the gigantic sin of American slavery, that have provoked a just and holy God to come ou in judgment against it, calls also for devout gratitude to the Almighty Ruler of nations for the success that has been given to our Govern-ment and its military and naval forces, in the and desperate men in rebellion against rightful authority, and in the prospect afforded that with the help of God, SLAVERY, the pernicious cause the rebellion, and the rebellion itself, will be speedily overthrown, and peace be established in righteousness, justice and equity, under the sway of the God of Peace and Freedom, who is yet to reign in these United States, we humbly but con fidently trust, over a penitent, regenerated, grate

ful and obedient people.

6. Resolved, That masmuch as it has been de clared by our Divine Lord that THE FIELD IS THE laboring with increased zeal, liberality and faith for the enlightenment of the ignorant and the salvation of the unconverted in our own land, not to neglect the urgent claims of the heathen world but, in emulation of the primitive church, to pros ecute the work of spreading the Gospel in other lands, relying upon the divine declaration I WILL BE EXALTED AMONG THE HEATHEN, until the

7. Resolved, that while we reverently thank God for the wonderful progress made, during the year past, by our Government, towards that re cognition of human rights for which this Associ ation has contended, there is much to be accomplished, as well in the Cabinet and Congress as i the field, before the principles of the President's Proclamation can be fully sustained; and that, for this purpose, the Administration needs both the moral and political support of a religious comthat this organization, as a recognized and hon-ored exponent of the active Christian and missionary anti-slavery sentiment of the loyal States should, through its officers and members, and in all proper and legitimate ways, make its influence felt, in shaping the future policy of the government.

8, Whereas, God, in his Providence, has re cently opened a wide field of missionary labor among the African race in our land, as in tim past he had done in other lands, and whereas, from the principles of the Association, as we as from its past history and practice, peculiar obligations are laid upon us to enter this open

Resolved, that we approve the action of the executive committee for the past year, in ex-pending so large a proportion of the funds of the Association upon missions among this people and that we recommend them to conti make this people the peculiar and special object

of their care.

9, Resolved that this Association, regarding the evangelization of the African race as their providential work, while desiring to put forth efforts in behalf of the Freedmen in some degree commensurate with the vastness of the work will not forget the claims of the Mendi Mission. We have here three missionaries and teachers. but will endeavor to strengthen and enlarge that mission, as the way is opened in the Providence and that the missionaries in that field have our warmest sympathies in the trials and embarrassments through which they have pass-

to be sent to the States, to be debated in their conventions and to be adopted by them, and then the government was to be organised under it.

Executive Committee. Wm. E. Whiting, Thomas South Carolina.—Eleven missionaries and teachers have been sent into this State during the year; three were there before. Much has been successful in destroying, by fire, two been done to impress the people with the sacredness of the marriage relation, and marriages are powder of French manufacture.

Rebel powder vessels destroyed.—Lieutenant Wm. H. Dana, in the Cayuga, has been done to impress the people with the sacredness of the marriage relation, and marriages are

CASTLETON SEMINARY, VT.

The Young Ladies' Seminary at Castleton, Vt. is modeled after the pattern of the South Hadley, Mass., Seminary, with sundry improvements. It is under the management of Miss Harriet N. Haskell, of Waldoboro, Maine, a graduate of South Hadley, who is eminently qualified for the position, and who has drawn around her a corps of teachers, in both male and female departments, second to none in any institution of the kind in the country. The thorough course of instruction and the perfect system of discipline combined with the motherly care with which the temporal and spiritual interests of the pupils are desirable, for parents who have sons or daughters to educate.

Castleton is surrounded with a perfect amphi theater of mountains, and fondles in its bosom a beautiful lake, which affords ample facilities for boating and fishing; and these, together with the numerous trout-brooks that trickle down its mountain slopes, and the quantities of game that inhabit the surrounding forests, form a strong temptation to New Yorkers and Bostonians who have sons or daughters at the seminary, to spend the summer months there. The location, for health, beauty of scenery, and salubrity of climate, is unsurnass ed in the New England States. The railroad time from Castleton to Boston is eight hours, and to New York city fourteen. The success which has attended this Institution under its present management, shows the wisdom of the Corporation in placing at its head the present principal.

Harper's Monthly, for November, contains: "Pictures of the Japanese. I. Life at the Capital;" the continuation of Mr. Lossing's 'Scenes in the war of 1812;" "Josephine Herbert;" "Off-hand Speaking," by Samuel Osgood : "Cap-and-Bells:" "Commencement week, a Yale," by Julius H. Ward ; continuation of the "Small House at Allington;" an article on the "Moral Utility of Children," by Henry Giles : "10 the Ranks, at Stone River;" "A Woman's Wait ing," a poem, by Louise Chandler Moulton; con tinuation of "The Religious Life of the Negro Slave," by C. A. Raymond; "Maximillian of Aus tria," by F. L. Sarmiento; "Tried and True:" "My Friend Crackthorpe;" together with the usual Monthly Record, Literary Notices, and Editor's Easy Chair and Drawer..

The Atlantic Monthly, for November contains: "The Spaniard and the Heretic: "Weariness;" "Mrs. Lewis;" "The Formation of Glaciers;" "Two Scenes from the Life of Bloudel ;" "Night and Mooslight ;" "Andante ;" "The Brothers;" "The Sam Adam's Regiments in the Town of Boston;" "Wet-Weather Work;" "The French Struggle for Naval and Colonial Power :" Something Left Undone;" "The Great Instrument;" "The King's Wine;" "Monograph from an old Note-book, with a Postscript;" together with Reviews and Literary Notices.

THE NEWS.

THE WAR. SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

Important Military Changes .- There has been an important change in the military department of the West. Gen. Rosecrans is relieved of his command, and Adjutant General Thomas appointed in his place, at the head of the Army the commands of Gen. Grant. Gen. Burnside and (late) Gen. Rosecrans are consolidated into one, over which Gen. Grant is installed, with plenary powers. The reasons of the removal of Gen. Rosecrans are said to be inefficency and disobedience to orders. It is stated that Gen. Rosecrans was with Gens. McCook and Crittenden asleep in Chattanooga, while Gen. Thomas was fighting. alone and bravely, the battle which saved the Army of the Cumberland from utter defeat and ruin. The relations between Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Halleck are said to have been unfriendly. and his removal to have been in contemplation for some time.

It is rumored that Gen. Bragg is to be superceded, in consequence of having failed to win a

victory in the recent battles. Army of the Potomac-The rebels retreat beyond the Rappahannock .- The tide has turned in Virginia. The rebel army has, after some skirmishing, the result of which was not satisfactory to Gen. Lee, retreated beyond the Rappahannock. Our forces, consequently, are in full possession of Virginia north of that river Gen. Lee's forces are said to have been destitut of provision, and not being sufficiently strong to push forward, were obliged to fall back. The succeeded in destroying a portion of the Alexan dria and Orange Railroad. It is asserted, on reb el authority, that Gen. Lee is about sending reinforcements to Gen. Bragg. The rebel papers acknowledge having suffered a defeat at Bristow Station, where three of their generals, Cook, Posey, and Kirkland, were wounded. They estimate their entire loss, in killed and wounded in the recent skirmishes, at 1,500. They do not state their loss in prisoners. Our own loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners is also believed to be about 1,300. The railroad is being repaired. our army is in a fine condition, and cavalry reconnoisances to the Rappahannock are of fre quent occurrence. Gen. Meade has paid a brie visit to Washington, but is now again with his

From Gen. Burnside's Army.-En-

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 22, 1863. The Journal has a dispatch from Knoxville hich says that the rebels attacked Col. Wo ord, yesterday, beyond Philadelphia, Tenn., and captured his battery of mountain howitzers, and portion of his wagon train. Our loss is about 00. We took about the same number of pri oners, and drove the enemy back beyond Phil delphia, to-day.

Whether this be a rebel raid, or a movement

in force, Gen. Burnside is prepared for them. We still hold all our ground in the north-eas part of the Tennessee. Loyal Tennesseeans are flocking to Burnside's standard, faster than they can be armed.

The greatest activity prevails in military cir-The Texas Expedition.—A report reached us from New-Orleans via. Port Royal that the Texas Expedition under General Banks had effected a landing at Point Isabel, Texas, a

small place at the mouth of the Rio Grand. The report is not yet confirmed. Destruction of Rebel Steamers-Rear-Admiral Porter reports the capture by Ac ing Chief Engineer Thomas Doughty, twenty men and Mr. Hobbs, on the Red River, of two steamers performing important service for the Rebels. It ing impossible to bring the vessels out into the

Mississippi, they were destroyed. The War in Arkansas.-The whole rebel force west of the Mississippi, is reported not to exceed 20,000 men, and among them there is much disaffection, resulting in frequent desertions. On the 26th ult., KIRBY SMITH visited the rebel army at Arkadelphia, under Price, finding lived PRICE and put HOLMES in his place. This action raised a mutiny among both officers and men, who are unfriendly to Holms, and the con-fusion is described to have been without bounds. Between Sunday and Friday, from 500 to 700 men deserted, and to save the army, orders were given to march south to Waco, on Brazos. Kirby Smith's headquarters are at Mar-shall. A strong Union sentiment is reported to be exhibiting itself in Northern Texas, GAN, the Union candidate for Congress in the First District, comprising nineteen cour

Our Navy .- A new fleet of swift steamers building.—It is generally known that the Navy Department is having a fleet of swift steamers built for the Navy. The depredations committed on our

Exclusive of the iron-clad Puritan and Dictator which are to be the fastest vessels of any kind ev er constructed here, their engines having cylin ders of over 100 inches in diameter, three wooden steamers, of probably from 2,500 to 4,000 tuns ourden, are now on the stocks.

The following is a list of the vessels under orders to be built

Where Building. ...Boston......In frame. ...Philadelphia.....Keel laid. New-York Preparing keel . New-York Preparing keel. New-York. ...Preparing keel. Portsmouth, N. H. Preparing keel. -Portsmouth, N. H. Preparing keel Portsmouth, N. H., Preparing keel Philadelphia..... Preparing keel .Philadelphia Preparing keel. Philadelphia.... . Preparing keel. .Preparing keel. 11 Boston. . Preparing keel.Preparing keel.

The dimensions of the Idaho are as follows: Length 300 feet, width 42 feet, and depth of 124 feet. Her capacity is about 3,200 tons Her engines will give, ordinarily, 5,000 e power, but are capable of developing 7,000

Wambanogue will be 327 feet in length. tionate width, and the depth of her hold Ammonoosus will be 345 feet in length,

amber 1 is being constructed at Philadelphia builder of the New Ironsides. She will bly be about the size of the Idaho and logue, but on a different plan. vessels from Number 1 to 13, constitute a build which orders have just been re-at the Navy Yards. They have not been stocks, however, as yet, the keel being laid. It is consequently imcribe them from the material at al. They will, however, be 2,000 tuns probably 300 feet long. Of course, ady for them then, the iron-clads having solized all the spare time of the diengine contractors of the country. of construction, from the plans of

North Carolina affirm that Gov. VANCE, of ore an earnest opponent of the Jeff. Davis inverted to favor a vigorous prosecu he war, by a bribe, in the form of an he nomination of President, to succeed Mr. Hennes, editor of the Raleigh rd, has resumed the publication of his of the Confederate Govern in opposition of the Confederate Govern as before. An expedition of our forces to ate has returned, with a report that the entir opulation are heartily disgusted with the rebel

Negro Insurrection in Georgia.-Th edgeville (Ga.) Recorder says:—"Eighteen wes have been lodged in Sparta jail, Hancock unty, for combining and attempting to excite surrection. They had been holding secret and planning matters. In all, about one hundred in number are implicated. All the ringleaders have been arrested. Their opera-

MONDAY, OCT. 26

Army of the Potomac:-More skirmish ing -The Times has the following dispatch :

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Sat., Oct. 24. and driving back Gen. Gregg's cavalr,

The enemy now occupy a line the left of which rests near Beverly Ford, crossing the railroad near Bealton Station, and extending toward Staf-Col. Devin's brigade of Gen. Buford's command

From New Orleans.-The steamshi Morning Star arrived, last evening, from New Orleans, bringing dates from that city to the 17th quence of the disturbed condition of the labor market, the crop did not promise to be large watching blockade-runners, and successful in two or three instances, i destroying and capturing vessels engaged in th

Gen. Grant has issued an order assuming command of the Military Division of the Missis sippi, and announcing that his headquarters wil

Skirmish in Tennessee .- A dispate from Memphis, dated Oct. 22, says: General Osterhaus' division, which is in o advance, had another severe fight, vesterday, le ing Colonel Lorenz, of the Thirtieth Iowa, and seven men kalled and twenty wounded. Jeff. Davis is said to have reviewed Bragg's

The recently reported mutiny, amon the Transsee troops, in front of Chattanoog proves to have been a very serious affair, appears that a whole brigade attempted to de sert to the Union lines, and in resisting their attempt, over eight hundred men on both sides were killed .- Herald.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

Army of the Potomac .- A reconnoitering orce was sent out from the Army of the Pot mac, yesterday, in the direction of Waterloo Bridge, and cannonading was heard for two in considerable force about Sulphur Springs and along the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, and also in small parties on this side. The impression prevails in the Army, that nothing of importance will or can be done unless Lee attacks Meade. The fighting on Thursday and Friday, was pretty sharp, the Rebels being driven until re-enforced by infantry, when our troops were ordered to fall back.

Army of the Cumberland.-The military telegraph between Chattanooga and Nash-ville has been closed to the Press. A dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 24, says that Gen. GRANT arrived there on the 23d inst. Deserters report BRECKINRIDGE and HINDMAN's forces to have withdrawn from our front and moving in large bodies to our left. The object of the movement was not clear. Rumors

General McPherson on the 15th instant came p with the rebels near Canton, Mississippi. After a short fight the rebels retreated, leaving two hundred prisoners in our hands. General McPherson now occupies Canton.

Gen. Burnside.-The latest reports from Gen. Burnside represent that he is rendering good service in East Tennessee, and has repeatedly driven back Kebel reconnoitering parties. The Quota of New York .- The Provest-Marshal-General advices Gov. Sermous that 60,378 volunteers is the quota of New York, under the new call. The Provost-Marshal also says, that the State was deficient on the 17th of October 47,657 men, making a grand aggregate required of her, before January next, to avoid a

ew draft, of 108,085. The Rebel Privateers in the vicinity the Cape of Good Hope.—The bark Urania, Capt.
Cooper, arrived at this port on Monday, from
the Cape of Good Hope, having on board, as
passengers, the officers of vessels captured in
that vicinity by the Pirate Alabama. When the

commerce by the pirates Alabama, Florida, and | cargo. The Urania called at St. Helena, and eargo. The Urania called at St. Helena, and learned that the U. S. frigate Vanderbilt had coaled there, and left for Cape Town in pursuit

For President, the Hon. E. G. Spaulding; Vice-Presidents, Frederick Schultz of New York; Geo. J. Bennett of Kings; J. A. Millard of Rensselaer;

> The Blockade Runner Venus chased ishore—The Blockade of Wilmington, N. C. nited States steamer Nansemond, reports to the Vavy Department the running ashore of the ckade runner steamer Venus, off New Inlet, Wilmington, N. C. This is the second large steamer that has been chased ashore at th point by this steamer within one week. Could they have been captured, Lieutenant Lamson's share of prize money alone would have been twenty thousand dollars. The Nansemond is a very fast boat, not long since purchased by the Navy Department especially for this duty, and when first sent out would steam twenty miles per hour. The wrecks of three large and fine eamers, which have been driven ashore at New Inlet, within a short time, attest the increasing fliciency of the blockade at Wilmington. Lieut nant Lamson is doing good service to the cause, even though the prize money accruing to the officers and men of the Nansemond is small. Acting Rear Admiral Lee, in a telegram dated m Newport's News yesterday, says :- "The Newbern has arrived from Beaufort with five

hundred barrels of tar and crude turpentine The Nansemond has driven ashore the Venus one of the largest and swiftest of the blockade unners, with a valuable cargo. She is totally The capture and recapture of the

steamer Leviathan.—The Navy Department has received information that the steamship De Sota, during the latter part of October, when in the Southwest Pass, received information that steamer had been boarded by a band of rebels, nd carried out of the river. After a run of rty-five miles she was captured and proved be the Leviathan. She is a new and very ast screw steamer, and was amply supplied with coal and provisions for a cruise, with a picked Captain Walker says he feels great satisfaction

announcing this success, for when the Boston much inferior vessel, was carried off by the bels, some months since, by a similar enterse on their part, we soon fell upon her track nd thus had the opportunity of witnessing the solation she spread in her path, blackening the eas in her wake with the charred memorials of many fine ships. The Leviathan with her des-perate band has been sent to New Orleans.

Captures on the Coast of Texas-Commodore Bell, in a communication to the de partment, dated "Steamship Pensacola, off New

orleans, October 16th," says:—
"The steamer Tennessee returned the day be yesterday, from the Rio Grand, whither sh I been despatched with Capt. Bahu, United On her return, when off Brazos, she ptured the British schooner Friendship, loaded ith munitions of war from Havana, and at the me time chased another schooner, which was red and blown up, when three miles distant om the Tennessee. The explosion was heard overed to be the Jane, of Nassau, New Provi-

teamer Seminola, off Sabine Passe, has informed commander Bell that the steamers Clifton and chem, with three cotton-clad steamers, were ily seen steaming on the river there. From e inferred that every blockade runner, either om or into Mobile has been captured, and that ie coast of Texas will be henceforth the principal theatre for blockade runners.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The President and Missouri.-The President's Letter to the Hon. Charles Drake Chairman of the delegation from the Radical and the Canada is off Cape Race. European Union men of Missouri, commenting upon this sition with favor: reply of the President, notices and ennumerates everal instances in which the President replies nade, while, in several other specified instances, acteristic. He attracts much attention. ne overlooks and ignores in silence, the most and his associates with the considerations (1) reply to the Deputation. that "the sympathies of the unconditional Unionists of all the loyal States are enlisted on their

will be broken." We regret that the President should have thus nubbed and grieved "the main supporters of his administration", and rejoiced and strengthened his enemies, throughout the country-a greater calamity than another Bull Run defeat. There are points of the President's Letter that invite pation of Holstein. The note is otherwise conciliand require comment, but we have not room.

Death of Archbishop Whately.-The dvices by the last English steamer announce the leath of the venerable Archbishop Whately, of whose rapidly declining health intelligence was received by recent arrivals. Few names among the eminent public men and scholars of Great Britain are more familiar than his to the mass of cultivated readers in this country. Richard Whately was born in the year 1787, and had conequently attained the advanced age of 76. He was a native of London, received his first degree at Oxford in 1808, was appointed Bampton lec turer in 1822, became principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, in 1825, and professor of political economy in 1830. In 1831 he was consecrated as the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, and from that time was assiduous in his efforts to promote the cause of education, sound thinking, and social progress in Ireland. Without assuming the position of a partisan, he was an adherent of the liberal school of theology in the Episonal Church, and by his moderation, fairness. Hall, Oxford, in 1825, and professor of political copal Church, and by his moderation, fairness, and candor, had won the good opinion of men of the widest diversity in speculative faith. His friendship for the celebrated Blanco White was a remarkable feature in an Archbishop, and as related by the biographer of the former, remain ed steadtast and kindly, in spite of the subse quent divergences from orthodoxy of that bold and original thinker. Dr. Whately's works on various subjects of theology, history, and intel say that Rome and Atlanta have been attacked in the rear.

Mississippi.—Capture of Canton.

Memphs, Tenn., October 22. his "Essays", "Errors of Romanism", "Historic Doubts relative to Napoleon Bonaparte," and his , 'Notes' on Bacon's "Essays".

Union Mass Meeting.-Another of the series of weekly Union Mass Meetings was held ports. The Washington correspondent of the at the Cooper Institute last Friday evening Speeches were made by Hon. Henry S. Lane of Indiana, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. John W. Forney, and others. The meeting, like previous ones of the course, was largely attended and enthusiastic.

Union Meeting in Maryland.—A large meeting of Unconditional Union men was held at Easton, Talbot county, Md., on the 22nd inst. Ad-dresses were made by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley of Philadelphia, Henry Winter Davis and Col. Cres-well. This is the first instance of a Republican

Urania left, the pirate Georgia was repairing and coaling in Simon's Bay. The Florida and armed sailing privateer Tuscaloosa, formerly the Conrad, were cruising on the coast, and the Alabama was said to be in or near Saldanha Bay, superintending the disposal of the bark Sea Brids, and institute was unanimously adopted: CACTE REPORTED NOT BELLEVIS I WORKERS AND AND AND AND AND

Alauson Welch of Saratoga; George N. Kennedy of Onondaga; J. W. Dwight of Tompkins; John W. Stebbins of Monroe; and George W. Bull of Krie. Secretaries, R. N. Sherman of Oneida; J. Austin Stevens, jr., of New York; and H. N.

Beach of Monroe. A list of loyal resolutions were adopted; among them the following:

"Resolved, That we hail with joy and gratitude the Confiscation act, and the Emancipation Proc-lamation not alone as efficient but transitory war measures, but as the only true and firm for tion of an enduring peace, and as the great cor-ner-stone of the Union, regenerated in the spirit The address, which was adopted, discusses the

nanner in which loyal citizens may best aid the Government in the suppression of the Rebellion, by writing and speaking against the Rebellion, by the liberal use of money in the cheerful payment of taxes and investment in Government securities by volunteering and encouraging enlistments, and by giving their votes to the Government.

Speeches were made by several prominent citizens of the State.

Opposition to the enlistment of colored troops in Maryland.—The enlistmen of colored troops in Maryland causes a great amount of discontent among the slaveholders in that State, so much, indeed, that a deputation was sent to the President to request a withdrawal of the recruiting officers. The President replied that the country needed soldiers, and if the recruiting officers did any thing contrary to law, they would be superceded—but the recruiting must go on. As an indication of the state of feeling existing, a dispatch from Baltimore announces the murder of Lieut. Eben White of the 7th U. S. (colored) Regiment by Col. John H. Sotheron, a prominent slave-owner of St. Mary's

The Lieutenant, with a squad of his company, was sent by Col. Birney to Benedict, on Monday, to obtain recruits. Hearing that Sotheron had two of his slaves tied up to keep them from enlisting, the Lieutenant proceeded to Southeron's house and ordered the men to be released. Sotheron and his son refused, and abused the Lieutenant and threatened to shoot him, both being heavily armed.

Lieut. White then left and proceeded to a field where several of Sotheron's slaves were at work. followed by the father and son, who demanded The officer replied that he was there to enlist all that were so disposed. After some more abuse, the Sotherons declared they would kill the Lieutenant, and fired their guns, when the officer fell mortally wounded. His body was tates Engineer, to examine the coast of Texas. brought here last evening, and forwarded to his friends in Massachusetts. The two Sotherons escaped.

The Secretary of the Treasury. Men, in the excitement of the moment, some-times make mistakes; and this was the case with Mr. F. P. Blair, Jr., in St. Louis, a few evenings since, when he made a coarse and vulgar assaul upon Secretary Chase. If there is a man in public or private life, in all this land, to whom the Commander Rolando, of the United States term "rowdy and blackguard" will not apply that man is Mr. Salmon P. Chase. And there no man who has, at any period, in any nation, ev er been more successful in the department of the Government under his special control than Mr. Chase has been, in the very able manner in which he has managed the finances of our country in this most important and trying crisis of our na-tion's life. The country owes him a debt of gratitude, which no place however exaltedhonors, however great, which the people can give him, can ever repay.

FOREIGN.

Europe.-The Scotia and Etna have arrived Union men of Missouri, is a remarkable docu- dates are to the 18th. The official seizure of the ment. Only on one single point does he even rebel rams by the British Government has taken appear to concede any thing to the requests of place, and those vessels are now guarded by a is recognized chief supporters in Missouri; body of marines. The London papers, with the namely, in giving orders for the prevention of il- exception of the Herald, approve the action of the egal votes, at the then pending election; but the Government. The Liverpool emancipationists execution of this order he commits to Gen. Scho. have memoralized Earl Russell, applauding the ield, the pro-slavery General, whose past course course of the Government. An offer to buy the ne strangely approves, and whom he refuses to rams has been made by the Turkish Government, emove. Mr. Drake, in a Letter to the Radical and it is said that Earl Russell regards the propo-

Rev. H. W. Beecher has addressed large au diences at Manchester and Liverpool, on the sub o allegations that the Committee had never ject of the American war. His remarks are char-

The speech of Maximilian to the Mexican depu mportant propositions, statements, facts, argu- tation is variously interpreted. The Paris corents, and requests that had been urged on his respondent of the London Times says, that it is attention. Mr. Drake attributes the President's considered equivalent to a refusal of the Throne ourse to the influence of "two members of the | while, in some other quarters it is regarded as an abinet, avowedly the opponents of the Radical acceptance, and it is even stated that the Arch Union men of Missouri, whose presence in Wash- duke is making preparations to sail for Mexico in ington abides, while that of the delegation could February or March. The emperor Napoleon be but transient." Mr. Drake consoles himself has written to Maximil Man, fully approving himself

In the Federal Diet at Frankfort the four Gov ernments called upon by the Federal decree of behalf", (2) that "the President expressly recog- the 1st inst. to carry out the execution in Holstein, nized them, as the party upon whom he must announced that they would obey the order in the nainly rely for the support of his administra- event of its becoming necessary. Oldenberg has ted to be fairly exercised, the power of disloyalty lapsed, should the execution be opposed by Den-

The German papers state that Earl Russell had sent a note, dated Sept. 30. to the German Diet in which the course taken by the Confederation and Denmark is condemned. He says that England could not view with indifference a military occuatory, and the Diet is invited to submit the question to mediation.

An event of considerable importance for Austria is the resolution of the Diet of Transsylvania. to send deputies to to Austrian Reichsrath (Par-

Public attention in Spain is much occupied with the insurrection in Santo Domingo. The Puebla, a democratic paper of Madrid, advocates the abolition of Slavery in Spanish colonies.

The result of the Spanish elections in favorable

According to the Breslau Gazette, a decree of the Emperor of Russia incorporates some districts which have hitherto belonged to Poland, to Rus-

Swedish Government ultimately refused to con clude the treaty of alliance between Denmark and Sweden, but that the French and Russian Envoys at Copenhagen have given very pacific counsels to the Danish Cabinet.
English papers maintain that the insurrection

in the Caucasus against the Russian rule is spreading. England is providing the insurgents with

Owing to an interruption of the telegraph line east of Sackville, a considerable portion of the news brought by the Canada is not yet received.

Mexico.-There is no important movement in Mexico. The French have made no further advnaces. Gen Forey was to leave Mexico for France Oct. 1. It seems the French intend to car ry out their programme, and blockade Mexican Herald says:

The State Department has been officially informed that from and after the 6th September last an effective blockade will be established and mainan effective blockade will be established and maintained by the French naval forces of all the ports, rivers, harbors, roads, creeks, &c., along the coast of Mexico which are not occupied by the French troops and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez, from the lagoon ten leagues south of Matamoras to and including Campeache, between 25 deg. 22 min. north, 99 deg. 50 min. west of the meridian of Paris; and that friendly and neutral vessels will be allowed the period of twenty-five days to complete their loading and leave the blockade place. The points excepted som the blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Al. som the blockaded place. The points excepted the man the blockade are Tampico, Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Coatzacoalcos, Tabasco, and Carmen. All vessels attempting to violate the said blockade will be proceeded against in conformity with international law and the treaties in force with

West Indies.—The dates from Santo Domin go are to the 12th inst. At that date the insurrec-

tion was far from being suppressed. Gen. Santana has obtained, as the organs of the Spanish Government maintain, the "first triumph" over the Rebels. The latter, on the other hand, had de-stroyed Puerto Plata on the 4th inst. Gen Primo de Rivera had been left there with 1,200 men in an interched camp. The insurgents had formed an intrenched camp. The insurgents had formed a Government at Santingo de los Caballeros, and demanded to be recognized as belligerents.

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One more household Violet eyes close, Veiling their bright gleam.

Soft baby accents Sweet baby kisses Will never more thrill.

No baby footfalls Are heard on the floor No little bright eyes Peep through the door No baby laughter.

Guileless and free No lisping voice calls "Brother" to "see. No tiny fingers,

In mischief No little feet Going astray. No warm baby heart Throbbing with joy

Its tinyest, tenderest, The stern Reaper chooseth One more haby voice One more baby heart

One more wanderer.

Seeking for rest, Has found its way Home. To its Father's breast One more floweret, Too fair for earth's sod, Now bloometh above, In the Garden of God.

TARRY WITH ME.

TARRY with me, O my Saviour! For the storm is bleak and shrill :--Give me grace that I may ever Strive to do thy holy will If in thee I have found favor, Let thy light around me shine Till my weak and sinful nature, Shall be swallowed up in thine

Tarry with me, O my Saviour ! While I journey here below; For within each earth born pleasure Lurks unseen a deadly fo Guide me by thy love and counsel Through this wilderness of sin If I have not loved thee freely, Help me, Saviour, to begin

Tarry with me, O my Saviour ! For my life is ebbing fast; And the trials and temptations Journey with us to the last. Linger near me when foresaker the friends I once could deem Linger near me, when is broken Friendship's brightest, purest dream !

Tarry with me, O my Saviour ! For the tempest rudely biows; And my heart is faint and weary, Striving with my carnal foes. Saviour, look with great compassion In the chambers of my heart; If there's aught of Thy displeasure, Gently let it all depart!

Tarry with me, O my Saviour! et me lean upon thy breast As did John the blest disciple, When I calmly sink to rest May thy counsel ever guide me, Till I reach the promised shore, Where the angel choirs are waiting, ---

MAGNET AND STEEL God is a magnet strong ; Twill always turn to Him, If once His touch it feel.

MY ROMANCE.

Pretty girls, with peach-blow complexion, ruby lips, luxuriant tresses, and graceful, witching ways, need'n't read this. My romance would'n't interest them. I am quite too prosaic a character for their glowing fancy. I never could add beauty to a picture. I nevlight, in the evening than in the morning; no tricksy array of flowers, laces, ribbons, jack- with a large family of children." ets or jaunty bloomer hats ever succeeded in concealing the fact that I was "hopelessly plain." Why is it that the Graces always snub their most devoted worshippers? From a child I was a warm, ardent, and enthusiastic lover of the beautiful. If spirits might choose their earthly temp'es mine should have been fair, well proportioned, delicate, gracefulsuch an one as we all love to look upon. But alas! perverse Fale dumped me down into a

of the beautiful. I'rom earliest childhood I but one friend -- Susie May-did I confide my Better than Elisha Tompkins-eh, Aggie ?remember sitting at the window of the begrimmed, cobweby attic which was my sanctum sanctorum, watching the glowing tints of sunset, and reveling in the visions which my imagina- Who'd ever dream of your writing poetry and tion, thus inspired, would weave; or creeping from my bed at the first note of the robin at my to see forget-me-nots growing in a potato hill !', window, to witness the glorious miracle of day- And then she gave me a very energetic hugdawn and sun-rise. I never tired of trees, and flowers, and scenery. In moonlight, or sunlight, in summer, or winter, nature was ever new and beautitul, and I was ever ready to offer upon her shrine the incense of an ar-

Unfortunately for me, my mother had a bad habit of telling the trath, when silence would have been the gentler course. She frequently informed me that I was "homely." "Dear me! What a skin you have got!" "How awkward you are !" almost daily fell upon my ear; while, "as red as Agnes' hair," was a common comparison, with the whole family. Consequently, I early received the impression that I was repulsively ugly. It pained me. I grew sensitive-morbidly sensitive, regarding my personal appearance. While still a child, I wished that some good fairy might kindly visit me, and transform me, during sleep, into a being of more comely mould. But no ! fairies were quite out of fashion in this practical age. Perhaps I might gradually become less ordinary. To this feeble hope I long clung. But

So I grew to womanhood; known to the world-or at least to that portion of it which was embraced in the boundary lines of the town of Canaan-as Agnes Lathrop, a plain, honest, matter-of-fact girl, who could wash and iron, bake and scrub, make shirts and fit dresses, crochet and embroider; who was Secretary of the Dorcas Society, had taught a winter school, and was pronounced by the minister "an intelligent young lady;" who would make an excellent wife for Squire Tompkins-a widower with ten children-but who would probably never marry; such sensible, useful girls generally became old maids !

To myself, I was quite otherwise. A world of romance lay buried far down beneath the prosaic exterior; so far that no one in the wide world-or rather in Canaan-had ever ic air of reverence. entertained the alightest suspicion of its exist- "What do you mean, Susie?"

ence. Not even to my dearest friends could I reveal it. I felt that it would be incongurousinharmonious. A glowing, enthusiastic, joyous nature should reveal itself only through the medium of a sprightly, graceful form; should speak only through sparkling eyes, rippling locks, and rosy, dimpled cheeks. Through my dingy windows the soul would only appear distorted. So I drew the curtains, and put out the lights. Little dreamed they-those few dear friends of mine-how I idealized them. clothed them in the gorgeous robes which love and fancy weave, and placed them reverendly in the niches I had built for them in my heart. My real life I lived only in the world of books, and the sole outlet for my pent-up nature I found in scribbling such sketches, rhymes, and what not, as I could jot down after nine o'clock, when our large, farmer's family had sought

their apartments for the night. "Came a time I stood upon the brink of twenty years." How well I remember that day ! We did not celebrate birthdays, at our house; we had a large family, a great deal of work to do, and no time to spend "foolishly." I do not think "Agnes' birthday" was even mentioned : but I knew when it came, and looked forward half anticipating, half dreading it, thinking how I should be stepping out of girlhood into womanhood, and wondering what the great, mysterious future held in store for me. Not that I indulged in visions of very spacious castles. O, no: I had long ago forbidden myself that luxury .- After the ironing had been completed, fifteen hungry mouths satisfied with a generous supply of boiled dinner, and dishes, knives, forks, and platters restored to their normal condition, I repaired to my room, where I held a little private tete-atete with myself. I looked myself full in the face, in the small square looking-glass which which is the only compensation we can offer hung over the stand where my blue-and-white wash bowl and pitcher were stationed, and addressed myself somewhat as follows :-

"Agnes Lathrop, you are twenty years old -a woman-and a very homely woman-do you know it? Your hair is red-unmistakeably red--neither golden nor auburn, but red, -your eyes are called 'blue' simply because they are neither black, gray, nor hazel; your gentleman's character, which you was to read mouth is large; nose a pug; and your complexion decidedly susceptible to freckles; you are short, fat, dumpy-in a word, "ugly"! You will always be so. No one will ever labor and to the point. Clear head--logical under the delusion that you are-even good. looking. So much for the outward. You have a good, thorough, common school education, are respectably well posted in history and general literature, and keep up with this fast age as well as can be expected under the circumstances. You have just that kind of nature which belongs to a pretty form, and in he finds the right one." such an one would be gay, fanciful, poetic, demonstrative, somewhat romantic, and a wee that." bit coquettish. As it is, all this must be suppressed. You must be in keeping with yourself. Be a straight-forward, practical, com- ter. He is generous, or he never would have mon-sense woman. Smother all girlish feeling sent so much blank paper. Because he ad--don't let it see daylight. When any of dresses you 'Miss Ames,' instead of 'My Dear delicious creature! But I was forced to get those foolish little dreams of beauty, love, and Madam', I infer that he is single. That he is away from him as fast as I could, else he would daisies and violets in springtime, show them- graphy and his brief, concise manner , thereselves, tread on them, mercilessly, unrelenting- fore he is probably rather old. That he does ly ; crush them out at once. They are pretty, not care much about ladies generally, I infer but inappropriate. Cover up your heart so from his matter-of-fact style of note; he does that no one may see it, and go quietly about not take occasion to flatter, to say anything your daily duties. You will be too much oc- sentimental, or get up a flirtation, though he cupied in caring for the happiness of others, to must know, from your story, that you are a think of your own. You will remain here in young lady. That he will love one person this quiet little home nook, making butter and | deeply, is a corollary from the previous proposicheese, cutting dresses and pantaloons, and tion. Comprenez-vous?" acting as councilor and adviser to younger brothers and sisters, till they are all married, from Jennie down to little Jim (not yet out of analysis. But perhaps, you can go farther and petticoats), and then you will make your choice between taking the tour of half a dozen houses er looked any better in moonlight than in sun- in the capacity of auntie, or settling into the comfortable home of some well-to-do widower

So, having made out my programme, I betook myself to dress-making, and stitched away what part of the letter do you see these?" vigorously, amusing myself, meanwhile, by arranging the plot of a new story which was beginning to shape itself in my mind.

There was one thing which added variety and interest to my somewhat monotonous existence-the frequent appearance, in the Columbia County Oracle, of certain articles under the non de plume of "Lizzie Ames," which were fat, chunked, freckled-faced, red-haired tene- duly read, and freely criticized by the inhabitants of the town of Canaan, to the extreme I have said that I was an enthusiastic lover edification of their unsuspected authoress. To secret. How wide her blue eyes opened with I sav, I'm quite interested in him. Hope you astonishment! "Well, Agnes Lathrop, will hear again. Hurry and send another you're the last person I should have guessed ! love stories? Why, I should as soon expect ging and kissing, and declared she always knew I was a dear good girl, and had "a heap" bigger heart than she could ever get me to plead guilty to, and now that she had found me out she should hold me to it !

I never could understand the ardent friendship of Susie May for me, excepting on the principle of the affinities of opposites. No two girls could be more unlike. What a gay little where there is a cave with two separate recessbutterfly she was ! Pretty? I think so, when es, in some of the large rocks which overhang she kept still long enough for you to examine. Everybody loved her. She came like sunshine and bird-singing into a house, and left every following morning. I may here mention a face brighter, and every heart more joyous, as very simple expedient adopted by the guides she passed out. And-strangely-she does me, out of her "dear five hundred friends" in various parts of the country, as her particular favorite and confidant. All her "affairs" were the flame of a candle may be effectually produly discussed in this same little back chamber, where she opened her heart, as a child would open its box of toys, to show me. Dear Susie ! Beautiful, glowing, generous, hopeful, happy Susie! The picture-gallery of memory holds no sweeter face than thine !

One day, a few weeks previous to this twentieth birthday of mine, Susie had insisted, quite positively, that the Columbia County Oracle was altogether unworthy the scintillations of my genius, and had coaxed, scolded, and argued me into sending a sketch to her favorite Magazine, with an accompanying note asking if contributions from my pen would prove acceptable. I had not yet received a reply, and had about concluded that both contribution and note had found a place among the "waste paper" which is said to be abundant in

Suddenly Susie burst in upon me.

cess !" And she approached me with a mim-

"I mean, ma chere, that I went over to the village with Ned, this morning, and while be was around, selling his butter, I took it into my head to inquire at the Post Office for 'Lizzie Ames,' and see what I got by it !" And she drew from her pocket a white-enveloped letter. postmarked "Philadelphia," and directed in a dashing, mauly hand, to "Miss Lizzie Ames."

"You see I have some honor. I haven't pened it, though I've been in panics to, ever since I got it. I came over here at the first opportunity, and now I implore you, by your love to me, to relieve my suspense at once."

"How do you know that it isn't a polite equest to me to make my exit from the field of iterary adventure ?" I asked, laughing at her

"Come! do have a little compassion on the curiosity of a poor fellow-maiden, and open it without further delay !"

I paused to examine the chirography on the envelope. "Do you ever try to divine charac ter from hand-writing, Susie? Let's guess at this man's, anyway. I should judge bim to be a business man, somewhat a man of the world, with a free, generous, healthy nature, and about thirty to thirty-five years old. What do von sav ?"

"I can form a better estimate from the comosition inside. Come, haven't you teazed me to your satisfaction ?"

I cut open the envelope with my scissors, quite deliberately, and unfolded a large sheet of paper on the first page of which was written a short note which ran as follows :--"Miss Ames,

"Your little sketch-- 'Chateaux en Espagne vs: log houses in Minnesota'-is quite acceptable. We shall be happy to hear from you frequently. Will send you the Magazine, the first year.

"Truly yours,

"Herbert S. Chester." "There! Didn't I tell you?" exclaimed Susie, clapping her hands. "I knew your stories were good enough for the Magazine !" "It is very likely. Magazine literature is generally rather trashy. But how about the

with his letter ?" "O, I forgot! Well, let me see! He says what he has to say, and then stops. Direct,

"More likely great press of business and limited time."

"O, hush up, when I'm dissecting character ! Gentlemanly-generous-rather old, but unmarried -- does not care much about the ladies, generally, but will get very much in love when

"I should like to know where you see all

"Allow me to explain : I judge that he is gentlemanly, from the general style of his let

"Bravo, little philosopher! I hadn't given you credit for such remarkable powers of describe his personal appearance."

"O, ves! He is tall, portly, dark brown eyes, full forehead, black hair, frank, pleasant countenance, a rather large mouth, and hand-

"Really, you must be a clairvoyant .-- In "Not in the letter, directly. I make them up from his character. Don't you believe in physiognomy? Given, a countenance-can't you tell the character? And why not vice

"I don't know about accepting that theory. However your picture is a good one, so we will frame it, call it 'Herbert S. Chester,' and

look at it occasionally, when we're in the "Herbert Chester. A good sounding name

[To be Continued.]

AN ENGLISH WOMAN SCALING THE JUNGFRAU.

A PERILOUS BUT SUCCESSFUL ADVENTURE. The following account of a perilous ascent

of the Jungfrau by an Englishwoman is given by a correspondent of the London Times:

"Last Thursday, Mrs. Winkworth, accompanied by her husband, a friend, and three guides of the Eggiachhorn, started from the hotel de la Jungfran to sleep at the Faulberg. the great Aletsch glacier. This trysting place we reached at 5 o'clock the same day, and left again by candle-light at 1:25 the in lien of lanterns. Having knocked the bottoms out of three ordinary wine bottles, they inserted a candle into each one, fixing them into the necks of the bottles : by these means. tected against the wind. We were safely piloted by Benen over the crevasses and broken ice which lay in our way for about an hour after starting. The ascent of the Aletsch glacier is very gradual and somewhat tedious for a considerable distance above the Faulberg, but as the snow was generally in a very good state, we were enabled to reach the ton of the steep ice slope leading to the Col du Roththal at about 5:50. Here we breakfasted and deposited our impedimenta in the form of remaining provisions, &c., upon the snow, in order to leave our guides as unincumbered as possible for the latter part of the

holding its own at the summit. That it could if she would not go hungry. "Munter," W. S. & ALFRED I continue to do so long, however, appeared to though, a little puppy-dog, and "Bibb," a dear delphia, Pa.

us very doubtful. On comparing our watches little canary-bird, staid with him all the while, we found our ascent had taken us seven hours and a half, including thirty-five minutes occu-

"But the summit of the Jungfrau is by no means a comfortable resting-place; so, after ten minutes spent there, we again roped, and, with Fritz in advance and Benen behind, the latter ever on the qui vive as to our movements, and, exclaiming from time to time 'das is ganz gut,' we effected our descent to the bottom of the slope in about an hour and a quarter. Notwithstanding the difficulty and dang er of this part of the day's work, Mrs. Wink worth, who, as I understand, had slightly sprained her knee two days before on the Aletschhorn, demanded hardly more assistance from the guides than many men, as little accustomed to ice-work as herself, might have been excused for doing."

OUR CASKET.

WHAT THE HEART REQUIRES .- But love de nands an object of infinite worth, and dies of every inexplicable and clearly-recognized failure; it projects its objects out of all and above all, and requires a reciprocal love without limits, without any selfishness, without division without pause, without end. Such an object is, verily, the divine being-not fleeting, sinful, changeable man. Therefore must the heart sink into the giver himself of all love, into the fullness of the good and the beautiful, into the disinterested, unlimited, and universal lover.

VANITY .- Man is never vain before God.

THE MANLINESS OF DELICACY .- Love is the Italian school of man. The more vigorous and elevated he is, of precisely so much the higher tenderness is he capable, as on high trees the fruit rounds itself into a milder and sweeter form than on low ones. Not in unmanly characters does mildness charm, but in manly ones; as energy does, not in unwomanly ones. but in the womanly.-Ib.

EXALTATION AWAKENS AFFECTION .- When man stands before the sea, and on mountains and before pyramids and ruins, and in the presence of misfortune, and feels himself exalted, then does he stretch out his arms after the great Friendship. And when music and moonlight, and spring and spring tears, then his heart dissolves, and he wants Love. And he who has never sought either is a thousand times poorer than he who has lost both.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY .- There are limits even to human inconsistency. You cannot habit ually outrage, and yet delicately preserve the same moral sensibilities .- Blackwood's Mag-

SOUND STATESMANSHIP .- "We cannot afford to wrong any class of our people. One poor man, colored though he be, with God on his side, is stronger, if against us, than the hosts of the rebellion."—Sec. Chase.

A NOBLE ANCESTRY .- It is well to be de scended from renowned ancestors! better still to be descendants of those who were good Is it not?

"My boast is not, that I deduce my birth From loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth But higher far my proud pretensions rise 'The sons of parents pass'd into the skies."

LORD PETERBOROUGH, after a visit to Fen on, said, "He was cast in a particular mould that was never used for anybody else; he is a

A man of sense may artifice disdain,

As men of wealth may venture to go plain. TRUST IN GOD .- He that taketh his own ares upon bimself, loads himself in vain with an uneasy burdea. I will cast all my cares on God; he hath bidden me. They cannot burden him .- Bishop Hall.

DAILY LIFE - 'As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character. Indeed, character consists in little acts, habitually and honorably performed; daily life being the quarry from which we build it up and roughiew the babits that form it."

FOR THE CHILDREN.

LITTLE ONES LISTEN. Little eyes, little eyes, Where are you gazing? Not where sin's fires arise Flashing and blazing! Bending, enfolds you; Look up! a Father's eye

Loving beholds you. Little hands, little hands, What are you doing? Breaking His dear commands, Evil pursuing; Do the sweet works of love,

God in his heaven above Aids that endeaver. Little tongue, little tongue What are you saying? Speak ne'er a word of wrong

Holy and winning : In the sweet bloom of youth Heaven's song beginning. Little feet, little feet, Where are you moving Let not the tempter meet Walk where the good have trod.

Heavenward before you; He watches o'er you. Little heart, little heart, Seeking God's altar-

Choosing the better part— Oh, do not falter! All to him given ; Thine is the promise sure.

THE BLIND CHILD.

the green trees, and the colored flowers, and great deal more beautiful to look into the face of a good man, and see the clear light of his kind eyes! But little Paul could see none of these things, for he was blind, and to him it was always night. Ah! how lonely and sad life must be, passed in perpetual darkness!

His mother was poor, and his father was dead; but the last words he said to his weeping wife were, "Trust in God! God never forsakes his people!" and then he closed his eyes and died. Now the poor mother was all alone in the

world with her blind child-all alone, for she of joy. had neither friends nor relations. And she had no money either, but must work diligently with her needle for a living; but that she did not mind, and worked gladly, day and night, for her little blind boy. The blind child was "At 7:10 we commenced to climb the last as dear to her heart, perhaps more so, than e slope, which, although not yet entirely de those children who can see are to their moice slope, which, although not yet entirely denuded of snow, is rapidly becoming so, and every week this dry season continues, would render the passage of it more difficult and dangerous. The step-curting was excellent, Benen and Fritz being generally in advance. This last slope culminates in a short and very narrow ridge of soft snow, which, until trampnarrow ridge of soft snow narrow ridge of soft snow, which, until trampled down, had little more than the breadth of was directly opposite the poor mother's, came "All alone, Aggie? Hurra! Allow me to the human foot. Along this arete Mrs. Winkseveral times in the course of the day to look congratulate the new literary star on her suc-the guides. The rest of us did the same in old body! but she could not stay with him, turn. The little black flag was still gallantly for she must make haste and spin all her wool

and kept him company. The canary-bird used to sit upon his pillow, and sing him the sweetpied in breakfasting-not bad walking for a est songs it knew; and when the little boy let his hand hang down over the side of the bed, Munter would run up and lick it. Whe Paul, too, wanted to get up, this same sensible Munter would take hold of his little coat sleeve, and lead him up and down the room,

that he could not run against a table or

chair. He took such a walk every day. The happiest time for the little boy, though was the evening, when his mother came home. It seemed like day, then, to him. She used to put her little work-table close beside his little bed, and tell him, while she sewed away as fast as she could, of the blessedness of heaven, and of the good God and all the holy augels; and so she entertained him with the most beautiful stories until late in the nightantil he shut his eyes for very weariness.

Little Paul often asked : "Mother, isn't the night almost past ?" This cut the poor woman almost to the heart, and sometimes she hardly knew what

"When we get to heaven." she said someimes, "the night will be at an end. But God's eyes can look through the thickest darkness, and he is always looking at you, even at this moment, and keeping watch over

Thus they lived together, very pleasantly, antil, by and by, Paul got to be six years old. At that time the mother complained one morning, that she was sick, and so weak that she could not stand up; she had to stay in bed the whole day, and was seized with a burning fever. The next, it was still worse, so that she lost her mind. Good old Martha watched over and tended both mother and child, faithfully; but when another day passed, and still the poor woman was no better, the old woman ran to the doctor, and brought him into the sick room. The doctor was a kind, benevolent man; he felt the sick woman's pulse, asked a great many questions about her illness, and shook his head. It is always a bad sign when the doctor shakes his head. When he saw little Paul lying on his bed; he said:

" That child must not stay in this room ; he must go away, immediately, for the woman is very sick. Has she no relations or friends to whom he could be sent ?"

Then old Martha answered: "They have no relations, and few care to be the friends of the poor-but little Paul is blind."

The doctor took Paul out of his little bed and carried him to the window, and seated him on his lap. After he had looked closely for a long time at the sightless eyes, a bright smile of pleasure passed over his face. Without say ing a word, he took the child in his arms, and carried him to a large, fine house. In this house lived some rich people-friends of the doctor-who very readily agreed to his request that they would take care of the child until his mother got better. Emma, the sixteenyear old daughter of the house, undertook the charge of him, and the kind-hearted doctor came every day to see him. After a good many days, as Paul was asking again and again for his mother, the doctor promised that he should go to her very soon, if he would promise to hold quite still while he examined his eyes, for they were very sick, too, and must be cured.

The boy promised, and kept his word, from ove to his mother. The doctor took a sharp nstrument, and removed with it the thick skin that had hindered him from looking upon God's beautiful earth and the bright sky, and restored him to the use of his eyes. Not a single cry of pain had escaped Paul's lips, as the sharp instrument cut into his eye, and only vice had he whispered softly

The operation had succeeded. The next day the doctor permitted Emma, as a reward for her care of the little boy, to remove for a few moments the bandage he had tied over his eyes. Little Paul trembled through his whole frame as the first ray of light streamed into his opened eyes, and then xclaimed:

"Now I'm in heaven, and the night is all And as he saw the bright body of the sun,

-though just then it was almost covered with silvery clouds-he cried out : "There is God's eve !" He looked around him, and at the blooming

Emma who stood beside him, and asked her 'if she was God's angel !" But now the eyes had to be bandaged up again-so said the doc

skill and unwearied care of the worthy doctor : but the weakened woman recovered very slowly, and it was many weeks before she could leave her bed. The separation from her child gave her so much uneasiness, that she could not get well as soon as she otherwise would, until the doctor discovered what it was that troubled her, and gave her his word that the boy was safe and well, and well taken care of, and she should see him just as soon as she was sufficiently well to bear it. But it seemed a great, great while to the longing

It was a beautiful spring morning, and the mother, for the first time, had left her bed and was walking across the room, when Emma led the boy, dressed in a neat new suit of clothes, to the house in which his mother lived. She went up the steep, high steps with him, opened the door very softly, and pushed him gently into the room. The mother stood near the window and prayed; she had not heard the door open, and little Paul stood timidly near it; every thing was strange to him ; he did not even know his mother. But Munter sprang toward him, and barked so loudly with delight, that the mother turned

"My Paul !" she cried, as soon as she saw her child; and Paul, who knew her now, by her voice, was in her arms and on her bosom

back with great astonishment, exclaiming: "Yes, I'm in heaven now," answered Paul,

laughing with delight. "I have seen God's eye, and now the night is all past." Overcome with happiness and gratitude, the poor woman sank upon her knees, and lifted up her folded hands; and Paul folded his little hands, too, and raised them to heaven, as his mother had taught him, long before, to do; and a wordless prayer went up from the hearts of both to the throne of the Highest. Then came into the mother's mind the remembrance of those parting words of her dying hus

"Trust in God! God never forsakes his

weeping, he too, shed the first tears that had

ever fallen from his eyes ; but they were tears

band:

Tears flowed from her eyes, and thus re lieved her heart, that was almost crushed wit the weight of the mercies that had been poured out to her ; and when little Paul saw her

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COA. rac'o lb	HOPS—Dett. 16 % ct. ad v 1859 ————————————————————————————————————
FFEE—va, white, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ fb} = 39 \\ \text{ his} = -28 \\ \text{ c} = -32 \\ \text{ c} = -32 \\ \text{ c} = -32 \\ \text{ c} = -33 \\ \text{ grayrs} = -30 \\ \text{ c} = -7 \\ \text{ trication} = -38 \\ \text{ c} = -35 \\ \text{ Dom'o, cash} = 29 \\ \text{ c} = -7 \\ \tex	HORNS— Ox, B. A. & R. G
PPER—	Garacess 1.60 @ 1.90
teath'g, new, (suits) Wib	Prog. English and Scotch, Tatun. 34 00 G35 00 Har. Fruz, I. V. F. G. Bar. Nor. N. F. K. G. Bar. Fort Stps. G.
OMESTIC GOODS— at's bn. Thyd — 23	Bar. Am., rolled. — 682 50 Bar. Eng., rolled., 71 00 678 00 Bar. Eng., com., 72 50 675.00 Seet, Russia, lat qual. 18 15— 17 — 18 Sheen, kn. & Am.— 14 6— 64
net'gs br.5-5 32	LEAD-
ent. Jeans 20 9-27	Spanish
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RUGS AND DYES—	Oak, wait eights.— 31 66— 33 Hemiock, light.— 22 66— 24 Hemiock, mid— 23 66— 24 Hemiock, heavy— 6 6— 2
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6-33 6-40 6-38 6-25 6-33 6-26 6-33 6-24 6-24 rsenic, powd. 4 6—76
ssefatida. 50 6—76
alsam Capiva. 70 6—120
alsam Peru. 3.00 6—71
mber, oak
perries Pers. 6—11
mber, oak
prince Pers. 6—11
mber, oak timber, G. Y.P. (by car) Sec.f.— 35 @— 40 Eastern Spruce

Castor Oil City

18 gal......2 921 9-35

Licorice Paste, 25 9-70 Licorice Paste, 36 9-84 Madder Dutch, 12 9-12 MOLASSES Mollasses, 124 Norieans, 19gal Janua small

large 100 @ 110

Red 70 Kerosene, Ill'g. 40

| Dry Scale | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...

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